THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,578—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912				
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10509	...	...
9th "	ARABIA	6000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOSEA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
29th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10000	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	EGYPT	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	ARABIA	7000	...	...
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	...	...
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	8000
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	...	...
22nd "	OCEANA	7000	MACEDONIA	10500

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The s.s. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P. M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles ...	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London or Southampton	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.	
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	8th Mar.	1912
Olympia	5124	R H. Brown, R.N.R.	1st Apr.	"
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th "	"
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st "	"
*Castalia	6368	G. Mitchell	3rd May	"
*Elysia	6533	A. Haigh	17th "	"
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June	"

* Fitted with Wireless Telegraphy."

FARES.

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 808	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by S. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	26th Feb.	11 a.m.	† via P. D. & G. M.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	29th Feb.	9 a.m.	*C. M.
Linga	2184	Friday	1st Mar.	6 a.m.	† direct.

‡Porebundar, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
*Cutch Mandvie.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 29th Feb, calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda," 3172 tons, on Wednesday 6th March, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, on or about 21st March, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lawada" 3269 tons on or about 29th February.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th February, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
Nera	5538	Casanova	14th Mar. 1912.
Oceanien	4143	Mages	11th April 1912.
Armand Behic	6383	Galonnet	9th May 1912.
Yarra	4142	Rosati	6th June 1912.
Salazie	4147	X.	4th July 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrain Lloyd's or the Navigations Jeneral Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. Rubattino	4,583	Piazzoni	15th Mar. 1912.
Sicilia	5,500	D. Maganini	15th Apr. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	20th Apr. 1912.
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th May 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 400 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 600 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 740. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE, KOBE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	G. Belsito	16th Mar. 1912.
Capri	6,000	P. Figari	16th Apr. 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
86 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED, 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000
HEAD OFFICE:—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up..... Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund..... " " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits..... " " 210,398,39

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Hankow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. SBENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON, E. C.
CALCUTTA OFFICE:
103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Horaby Road and Church Gate Street.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart,
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.,
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application:
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
28, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Iloilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton.
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
Karachi	Seremban (F. M States.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Bangkok	Tientsin
Delhi	Batavia	Hankow
Penang	Soerabaya	Yokohama.
Pekan	Saigon	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue, TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

BOMBAY RACES.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

No. 20. Linear magnification 6 x. Surface magnification 36 x. Actual field of view 6·7. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 110.

No. 40. The extreme magnifying power of this glass renders it useful for all occasions where a distinct image of objects at great distances is required. It is the best glass for use in the Army and Navy or at Races, but is not suitable for the Theatre. Linear magnification 12 x. Surface magnification 144 x. Actual field of view 3.4°. Subjective field of view 40° ... ... Price Rs. 144.

GOERZ PAGOR BINOCULARS.

The smallest Prism glass. A Telescope in Opera size. Army and Sporting models. Small, handy and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in the pocket. Definition sharp and clear. Focussed in the same manner as the ordinary Opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel. x 8 weight 10½ oz. x 10 weight 11 oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122·8. and Rs. 133.

GOERZ NEO-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

These glasses give increased Stereoscopic effect. Enlarged field of view, great illumination of the pictures. Focussed by rack and wheel. Right ocular separately adjusted to allow for inequality of vision, x 8 diameters Field of view. Actual 6.4° with leather case and slings. Weight 18½ oz. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

GOERZ HELI-TRIEDER BINOCULAR.

The features of this glass are increased stereoscopic effect and illumination. Enlarged field of view. Focussed by rotation of the oculars. Damp proof, specially constructed for India. x 8 diameters. Field of view: Actual 6.4° with leather case and sling. ... ... Price Rs. 122-8.

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

CHEAPEST & THE BEST.

MR. N. K. STENENSON, of the General Traffic Manager's Office., G. I. P. Ry. Co., says:—I have received the ENLARGEMENT of the PHOTOGRAPH of my little boy and am extremely pleased with it. It has been most carefully and correctly done, and is an exceedingly good enlargement for the low price of Rs. 5 only. I shall shortly be sending you a few more Photographs for enlargement, and will not forget to send you as many of my friends, with their orders. I hope your business every success, which I am sure your work will merit.

FOR PERM. BROM. ENLARGEMENTS.
THERE IS NO BETTER HOUSE IN INDIA.

THAN

THE ENLARGOPHOTE CO.,
Kanta Bldg., 1st Floor, above Sutor & Co., Kalbadevi, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS

HAVE JUST CLEARED A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of "ALL GOLD" brand of California Fruit, in large 2½ lbs. tins, comprising the following selection—

CLING PEACHES,
GREEN GAGE PLUMS,
ROYAL ANN CHERRIES,
APRICOTS,
BLACKBERRIES,
BARTLETT PEARS.

Re. 1 per tin, or in cases of two dozens assorted, Rs. 22-8 per case.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

LONG LIVE THE KING

AND EVERY ONE who takes

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,

because Fever, Ague, and Influenza have no terrors or power against these certain cures. They have been proved by time and use.
Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT.

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch etc. in a day. Ans. 4, each.

Of all dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

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DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosene and Lubricating Oils.
Motor Spirit: Pratt's and Pegasus Brand.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.	These well-known Brands are imported and sold in cases only.
White Rose	150°	" "	
Chester	125°	" "	
Devoe's	125°	" "	
Monkey	125°	" "	

Elephant 125° in tins, and in bulk from yellow carts.

150° "SHELL"

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

150° "SHELL"

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED in AMERICA. 150° TEST

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn.

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" 150°

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

"SHELL" 150°

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, GORGONZOLA and DUTCH CHEESE, always in Stock.

The House in India for MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES.

PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES from the best Firms in France, Germany and Italy.

Well matured GREEK WINES and BRANDY, from a First Class distillery and also First Class ITALIAN and FRENCH WINES.

Our speciality, GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a first class table Wine, at only Rs. 12 per doz. bottles.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office, on MONDAY, the 4th March, 1912, at 2 p.m., (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting the names of four members of the Standing Committee, appointed by the Corporation, who retire on the 1st April 1912; (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.

2. (a) Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Kt., C.I.E., as a Trustee on the Board expires on the 31st March 1912; (b) Election of a Trustee.

3. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for the year 1912-13. (b) Notice of motion from Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., —For re-appointing Messrs. Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur to be Auditors for 1912-13.

4. (a) Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting that five members be elected for the ensuing year to serve on the Board of Management of the Acworth Leper Asylum at Matunga. (b) Notice of motion from Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Mr. Phirose C. Sethna.—For re-appointing the Honourable Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., Sir Bhalchandra, Krishna, Kt. the Honourable Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola Kt., C.I.E., Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie and Dr. D.A. D'Monte, to be members of the Board.

5. Bombay Improvement Trust Memorandum—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.

6. Letter from Mr. Trimbaknath E. Khote—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of his father, the late Mr. Eknath R. Khote.

7. Letter from the Secretary, Naval, Military and Colonial Section, Berlin Congress, Royal Institute of Public Health—Inviting the Corporation to send one or more representatives to attend the Congress.

8. Letter from Sir Dhanbaji Merwanji Balsara and others—Regarding the storage of methylated spirit in a godown at Maruti Street, Fort.

9. Letter from Mr. A. E. Mistry—Suggesting that inscriptions may be placed at the ends of streets recording the services of persons after whom they are named.

10. Letter from Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas—Requesting that no medical tyranny may be allowed in the city in connection with the proposals for instituting a medical inspection of school children and a School for Tropical Medicine.

11. Letter from Mr. Jal Sorab Mirzan—Complaining of alleged inaccuracies in a placard issued by the Health Department regarding vaccination.

12. Letter from Mr. Manackchand Hirachand and others—Requesting that Mr. D. E. Wacha may be appointed a Member of the Committee regarding re-vaccination.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

13. Recommending a grant of Rs. 395 to meet a portion of the cost of certain street name plates.

14. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to lay 6" pipe drains at Warden and Tardeo Roads.

15. Recommending an advance of Rs. 923 for remodelling the common house gully between Dhabu Street and Doctor Street.

16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 750 for repairs and alterations to a motor fire engine.

17—19. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

20. (a and b) Forwarding, for orders, a letter from Dr. Bhawanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar and others regarding the improvement of Dadar-Kumbharwada Road, and the Commissioner's report thereon. (c and d) Letters from Mr. Peter F. Dias and others and from Dr. Bhawanishankar Balkrishna Dadarkar and others,—Stating that it is unnecessary to widen the road.

21. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding one-fifth drawback in respect of his properties in F. and G. Wards, Mr. M. Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy be informed that his claim for drawback is admissible in respect of one property only.

22. Recommending sanction to the signing of cheques for certain expenditure.

23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 for adjusting a portion of advances made from Loan Funds for Plague purposes.

24. Recommending additional grants on account of certain lapsed grants.

25. Forwarding for disposal a letter from Messrs. Nasa Hormanji and Co., Solicitors on behalf of their client Mr. Thucker Carmadas Natha, regarding certain dust bin carts located at Cathedral Street.

26. Forwarding a report regarding the adjustment of Stores Accounts.

Letters from the Commissioner—

27—29. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for (27) Dadar Road; (28) the southern portions of Shaik Memon Street and of Abdul Rehman Street; and (29) Forjett Street.

30. Requesting sanction to a strip of Municipal land at Kurla being made over to the Kurla Municipality for a public road.

31. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Elphinstone Road being exchanged for a plot of land at DeLisle Road required for Low Level Channel No. 2.

32. Regarding the provision of passages for affording facilities, of communication between Mugbhat Lane and Thakurdwar Road.

33. Forwarding a return showing the hours of water-supply to the different localities.

34. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water supplies.

35. Forwarding a statement of accounts as required by Section 105 (1) of the Municipal Act.

36. Submitting proposals for increasing and improving the water-supply of Bombay.

37. Notice of Motion from Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing a committee to enquire into and report on the distibution of water-supply to different wards of the City.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

38. Forwarding a report regarding the purification of Municipal Lake waters by the use of ozone.

39. Reporting the leasing of a plot of land from the Bombay Improvement Trust for a bandstand at Chowpatty.

40. Requesting sanction to the filling in of certain Municipal wells at Cavel Street and Shekadi Lane.

Notices of Motions—

41. From Dr. K. E. Dadachanji—For obtaining a report as to the extermination of rats.

42. From Dr. Pinsha Bomanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report as to spaces available in the City for providing benches for the use of the public.

43—44. (42) From Dr. Abdul Satar Ayub Gaya and (44) from Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing certain Councillors to be members of the Committee regarding the proposed introduction of compulsory re-vaccination in the City.

45. Schools Committee's Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

46. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,788 for constructing at Babula Tank semi-permanent quarters for biggaries.

47—50. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain Budget transfers.

51. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,500 for the payment of commission, etc., charges to the G. I. P. Railway Company for the collection of Town Duties.

52. Recommending a grant of Rs. 14-9-2 for the adjustment of certain leave allowances.

53—54. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(53) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, and (54) Submitting a statement of outstanding Committees.

Reports of Committee of the Corporation:—

55. Regarding the danger to which the public are subjected by the demolition of the old buildings on street frontages without the erection of any protecting hoarding, etc.

56. Regarding the G. I. P. Railway Company's proposals to construct an overhead line from the Wari Bander Goods Yard connecting the Harbour Branch with the Victoria Terminus.

57. Regarding the question of instituting a system of fire alarms in the City.

58. Regarding the question of improvements in the procedure of Municipal Elections.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED, on SATURDAY, the 2nd proximo, that day being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 26th February, 1912.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 1st to 25th of March, 1912, both days inclusive.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

INTRODUCTION OF NEW DIRECT FAST AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN INDIA VIA DHOND AND MANMAD LINE.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, a New Through Mail Train will run between MADRAS and MANMAD, connecting with the Punjab Mail Train at the latter Station forming a fast direct service between Southern and Northern India. The Timings at Principal Stations are given below:—

DOWN.		UP.	
MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.		PUNJAB MAIL.	
Madras	Dep. 15- 0	Delhi	Dep. 8- 0
Arkonam	„ 17- 0	Jhansi	„ 15-48
Guntakal	„ 3-15	Itarsi	„ 23-15
Raichur	„ 7- 0	Manmad	Arr 7-29
Wadi	„ 9-15	MANMAD-MADRAS MAIL.	
Hotgi	„ 12-46		
Dhond	„ 17-47		
Manmad	Arr. 23-35	Manmad	Dep. 8-45
PUNJAB MAIL.		Dhond	„ 15-12
		Hotgi	„ 19-41
Manmad	Dep. 0-25	Wadi	„ 23-17
Itarsi	„ 8-40	Raichur	„ 2-30
Jhansi	„ 16- 3	Guntakal	„ 6-13
Delhi	Arr. 23- 0	Arkonam	„ 16-20
		Madras	Arr. 18-30

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February 1912.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ACCELLERATION OF THE PUNJAB MAIL FROM 1st MARCH, 1912.

FROM the 1st March, 1912, the TIMINGS of the UP and DOWN PUNJAB MAIL, will be accellerated, the departure from Principal Stations, being as given below.

From the same date the accommodation on this Train will be limited to First and Second Class Passengers and their servants in the Third Class.

DOWN.			UP.		
Bombay	Dep.	19-15	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
Mahmad	„	0-25	Muttra	„	10-20
Bhusaval	„	3-25	Agra Cantt.	„	11-33
Khandwa	„	5-37	Lucknow	„	9-30
Itarsi	„	8-40	Cawnpore	„	10-55
Bhopal	„	10-48	Jhansi	„	15-48
Bina	„	13-20	Bina	„	19-35
Jhansi	„	16- 3	Bhopal	„	21-13
Cawnpore	„	Arr. 20-29	Itarsi	„	23-15
Lucknow	„	22- 0	Khandwa	„	2-22
Agra Cantt.	Dep.	19-47	Bhusaval	„	4-23
Muttra	„	20-44	Manmad	„	7-41
Delhi	Arr.	23- 0	Bombay	Arr.	12-35

A. C. RUMBOLL
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th February, 1912.

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NORTH BRITISH
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MERCANTILE INSURANCE
COMPANY.
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has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.

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TWO POPULAR COMEDIANS.
"TOTO IN LOVE"
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AND OTHER POPULAR PICTURES.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

BOMBAY TENTH EXTRA MEETING.
SATURDAY, 2ND MARCH, 1912.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 26th February, 1912.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bycalla, 22nd February, 1912.

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GENTS' SMART TAILORS.

NEW GOODS NOW ON VIEW.
MEN'S SMART TWEED AND FLANNEL
suits in a large variety of latest designs.
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keep it bright with
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Furniture such as sets of drawing-room, suites of sofas and chairs, zoonda and single almyrah, cupboards, chairs, chest-of-drawers with glass, revolving book-stands, dinner waggons, meatsafes, iron safes on stand, phonographs with records, etc.

1 cottage piano, by Rose & Co., in good order.

By order of R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Cursondas B. Ved, an insolvent:—

1 Remington Standard Typewriter No. 10 in good order.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. A. Fetterle:—

1 lady's gold watch, set with a diamond and pearls.

1 perpetual calendar chronograph, 18 carat gold, clock watch and repeator.

The property of a European gentleman:

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At 3 p.m., (S.T.)

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1 light rubber-tyred victoria
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1 „ „ „ ahigram
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1 Peugot Motor Car in good running order with all accessories complete 40 h. p. electric light fixtures, spare stepney wheels, new tyres, lined light grey, limousine body, suitable for a Prince, Raja or Zanana, original cost £1,300 can be seen now at Mr. A. Hyland's Works, Caowpatty.
1 6 H. P. Wolseley single cylinder motor car, in good running order.
The property of a European gentleman:—
1 B. A. G. 14 hands fast polo pony and good jumper, 9 years believed to be sound, has been trapped.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, 6th March.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th March at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Datoobhai Mansions, Mayo Road, opposite the Bandstand, Esplanade, Fort, the very valuable and artistic design furniture of walnutwood, mahogany wood, satin wood, ebony-wood, nedwood, Calomendal wood, etc., special brought out from Italy (such kind of furniture is seldom seen in Bombay) such as telescopic, dining tables, dining chairs, elegant made side-board and cabinets, show cupboard for platedware, dinner waggon, mahogany drawing-room suite of Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble and tilad topped tables and teapoys, per glasses, ladies' and gents' easy chairs, English and wooden bedsteads, zunda almyrahs, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cloths and gown presser, office table, book cases, screws, marble clock, ice box, bead chicks, rich glassware and platedware, table ornaments at the property of G. Degrossi Esq., of the Rabattino Steamer Co., and another.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

N. B.—The above kind of furniture is seldom meet within Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of damaged Cotton advertised to take place To-day is POSTPONED for a few days.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Silver, Enamelled, and Gun Metal Watches, Clocks and Shops Furniture.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and on account and risk of the Reliance Watch Co., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 27th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Road, Fort, next to Mr. R. Ditmar valuable silver, nickel, gun-metal, enamelled hunting, half-hunting, lever watches and wrist watches and wall clocks, electro-plated ware, presentation cups, silver and gold gilt watch-chains, time-pieces in cases shop furniture, such as large glass door show cases with mirror back, square show cases with plate glass, one large iron safe on stand by Milners, writing tables, chairs, etc., etc.

N. B.—The Goods Will of the Company will also be sold by Auction on the same day at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

The above is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Matilda House," Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station, next to Messrs. Wimbridge and Co. workshop, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain designed, rich household furniture of the latest designs rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dinner sets, large dining table and chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiter drawing-room suites of sofas and chairs, drawing-room cabinets, glass door almyrahs, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, rich pictures and oleographs, chest-of-drawers, teapoys, Singer sewing machine, Bohemian vases, marble clock, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, wooden bedsteads, table, hanging and wall lamps, iron safe, wearing apparels, rich carpets, alluminium utensils, one parrot with brass cage, one lot of garden pots, garden tables and teapoys, fancy stands for fernery, etc., etc., the property of Mrs. Lenahan and Mrs. Davey and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of the Railway Act 9 of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at 2-30 p. m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain and seeds in bags, cottonseed in bags, linseed, tilly, juwari, harda parched rice, groundnuts, groundnut seeds, bajri and jogree in bags, bundles of bagging trunk of luggage, empty cylinders, bundle of tyre and steel bars, case of zinc pieces, boxes of C. P. goods, bundles of iron bars and steel hoops, empty casks, bundles of picking cotton, lot of old records, lot of condemned sheets, heaps of sweeping grains, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Luggage and Parcels etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Lost Luggage Office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56, Railway Act IX of 1890, and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, on TUESDAY, the 12th proximo, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.).—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, etc., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th February, 1912.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

AUCTION SALE of about 1800 Full Pressed Bales of High Class Stapled Cotton.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder near the Fort Press, Calaba on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 1,800 full pressed bales of f

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS

LONDON, FEB. 23.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 24.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pios.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 7-8		1-4
do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	94 1-2	un	chgd
4 per cent. do. Gov. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	27		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	26 7-8		1-16
Bar Silver in New York ...	58 5-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·27	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin...	20·49 1-2	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4·87 3-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3 1-2 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	9th Feb.		
3 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	3	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-4	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver—Fall caused by absence of buying orders.

COUNCIL BILLS.—EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Transfers on Calcutta ...Rs. 1,00,000 at 1s 4 5-32d.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Bar Gold to Bombay £250,000
Sovereigns to Bombay £110,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Easier Moderate business,
Futures	...Easy.
Manchester	Quiet with a limited enquiry.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	2,000 "
Imports	... 19,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·33—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-8 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	April-May	May-June	June-July
5·67	5·68	5·68	5·69	5·69
—02	—01	—02	—02	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·69	5·65	5·62	5·60	
—01	—01	—01	—01	

New York official noon call March 10·10 ; May 10·28
New Orleans 10 a.m. March 10·44 ; May 10·10.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Two Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 113,000
" Receipts at U. S. last year	... 36,000
" Exports to Great Britain	... 6,000
" Exports to Continent	... 19,000
" Spot Cotton—	...10·45—05

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·07—10 } Declined owing to foreign selling and on bear pressure and liquidation.
Futures—Month of May 10·24—11 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 10 7-16 unchgd
Futures—Month of March	... 10·46—08
Do. do May	... 10·50—09
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

	Bales.
Week's Receipts of cotton at U. S. Ports	303,000
Do. exports to Great Britain	54,000
Do. do. to France and Continent	83,000
Do. do. to Japan	26,000
Stock of cotton at U. S. Ports	1,454,000
Do. do. at Interior Ports	635,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

	Bales.
Total actual Exports	13,000
do Forwarded	120,000
do Imports	183,000
do Stocks	111,000
Stock of Cotton in London	2,490

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Bengal M. G. ...	d 4 14-16
F. G. Bengal M. G. ...	d 5
Fine Bengal M. G. ...	d 5 2-16
Good Bhownagar ...	d 5 3-16
F. G. Bhownagar ...	d 5 5-16
Fine Bhownagar ...	d 5 7-16
Fine M. G. Bhownagar...	d 5 4-16
Good Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 4-16
F. G. Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 6-16
Fine Oomras M. G. ...	d 5 8-16
Good M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 4-16
Fine M. G. Oomras ...	d 5 8-16
Good Broach ...	d 5 7-16
F. G. Broach ...	d 5 19-32
Fine Broach ...	d 5 12-16
Good Khandeish ...	d 5 2-16
F. G. Khandeish...	d 5 4-16
Fair Red Coconada C. I. F. London	d 4 13-16
Coconada Ginned C I F London	d 4 15-16
Westerns G. M. C I F London	d 5 7-16

Liverpool, Feb. 23.

Tone Uhooties...	Less demand. Prices firmer.
Tone Shirtings ...	do do
Weft American "54"	... 10 5-8
Weft Egyptian "80"	... 16 -4
Tone Cloths ...	Very firm and advancing.
Tone Yarns ...	Market firm.
Wefts Egyptian "32"	... 10 7-8
Twist "36"	... 9 3-4
Twist "42"	... 10 7-8
Twist American "60"	... 14 1-4
Twist Egyptian "60"	... 15 3-4
Twist Egyptian "80"	... 20
40s Banner Mill Twist	... 10 1-8
Geo Mayall's Yarn ...	... 10 1-8
F. G. F. Tinnevelly c i f L'pool	5 1-4
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Nominal
Months	... March-April

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ...	... 39—1-4
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat White Karachi	... 38 3-4 —1-2
Do. Months—Mar.-April.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Sellers.	
Wheat Red Karachi	... 38 1-2—1-4
Do Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports.—	...London—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs.	... 37 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—Jan.—Sellers—Quiet.	
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...	... No Sellers.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales	37 1-2 unchgd
Do Months	February—Sellers.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship.	... 47 —1-2
Do. Months—	...Mar.-May
Do. Name of Ports—H A D—Sellers.	
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports.—	.....
Brown Cawnpore	... 42 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

LINSEED—

Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship	...55 1-2 unchgd
Do. Month—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.	
Tone—Quiet.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...57 5-8—7-8
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done.	

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—

£ 6-13-0 —unchgd—Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Sellers—Easier.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).	... 14 3-8 unchgd

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	...4 7 unchgd
	Feb.-Mar.—Value—Quiet.

METALS—

Copper Braziers	... £ 74 1-2 unchgd.
Yellow Metal	... d 6 9-16 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B	... £ 63 5-8—1-8
Baz Iron, Belgian No, 2 ordinary sizes F. O. B. Antwerp.....	5 5 0
Iron corrugated sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 per cent. F. O. B. Liverpool ...	... 11 2 6
Basic steel Bars Belgian O. I. F. India...	6 1 3
FREIGHT—	
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal...	13—Nominal
SUGAR—	
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags)	... 19 9 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment...	May-Aug.
Tone—Only small business.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ...	... Nominal.
Do Months of Shipments ...	.....
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...	15 11-4-1 1-4d.
Months of Shipments ...	Mar.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened firm. Closed quiet. Cuba closing rather steadier.	
BAR & Similar Crystal C & F India ...	...21 0 3-4—3-4d
Months of Shipments ...	...Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull. Nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...	17 unchgd
Month of Shipments ...	March.—Value.
Tone—Firm.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	15 1 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	15 2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	16 10 1-2—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	17—Feb.-Mar.—Value.
General Tone—Business almost at a standstill.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [24TH FEB. 1912.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 22nd Feb., 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway ...	40	43,354
B B and C I Railway ...	24	27,648

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady. The general rate for T.T. was 1s. 4 3-32d. but some Banks were offering 1s. 4 1-8d., at which some business was done. The demand rate was 1s. 4 1-8d., and for 3 months sight Credits 1s. 4 5-16d. Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 3-32 to 1-8d.
Demand Drafts	...1s. 4 1-8d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 5-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 1-4d. April
Do. do France	...171 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...143 1-4
Shanghai "	...193 1-2
Japan "	...149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—
The market opened quiet but steady at 95 13-16 for Cash and the 1st Settlement and 95 15-16 for the 2nd Settlement. There has been little doing and rates close as under.

We quote :—

Cash	... Rs. 95 14 0
1st Settlement...	... " 95 14 0
2nd Settlement	... " 95 15 0

BULLION:—
Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-16 lower both for ready and for delivery in two months at 27 and 26 7-8 respectively. New York was unchanged at 58 5-8. The local market has been quiet and prices close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs 24 0 0
Australian " ...	... " 24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... " 15 0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	... " 68 3 0
" 1st Settlement	... " 68 3 0
" 2nd "	... " 68 4 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
A decline of about 10 points occurred in the American markets yesterday, and the local market opened quiet with prices rather easier, good Broach being quoted Rs. 282-3. Business has been done during the day in fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola March at Rs. 280 and in good Broach at Rs. 282 and prices close steady at these rates.
For ready cotton the demand has been moderate and prices are slightly easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs.	283	March
Good M G Broach ...	... "	282	"
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	"	280	"
Fine M G Nagpur ...	... "	287	"
Fine M G Dhamngaon	... "	283	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	"	280	"
Fine M G Khandeish	... "	370	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	... "	260	"
Fine M G Bengal ...	... "	261	"
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	... "	243	"
Good H. G. Westerns	... "	281	April-May.
Good M. G. Westerns	... "	287	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Quiet, steady
Estimated Sales	...	6,000 bales
Total Imports	...	21,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl-May.
5·65	5·70	5·66
—02	—03	—02
May-June	June-July.	July.-Aug.
5·67	5·67	5·67
—02	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·62	5·60	5·58
—03	—02	—02

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is easier and there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	11 9 0	B.T.
April.-May	... "	11 6 6	B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is easier. We Quote—

Brown Delhi A.-M.	... Rs.	7 9 3	B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	... "	8 0 0	B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55 0 0	
Maghi	... "	54 0 0	
Red Jubbalpore	... "	51 8 0	
Black Kutni	... "	47 8 0	
Yellow Hinganghat	... "	43 3 0	

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—

Ap.-May	... ... Rs.	11 1 0	B. T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	34 8 0	
Forward	... "	7 2 6	B.T.

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready. ... ... Rs 25 0 0

GROUNDNUTS —
Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Bold... ...	... Rs.	43 0 0
Small	... Rs.	40 0 0

WHEAT :—
The market is quiet. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	4	0 B. T.
" Delhi A.-M. ...	"	5	3	9 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,762 1-2
Bank of India	66 1-2
Eastern Bank	81
Indian Specie	51

MILLS.

David	408 3-4
Edward Sassoon	200
Empress Mills	210
Kohinoor	730
Manockji Petit	2,595
New Great Eastern	195
Southern Maharatta Spg ...	93 3-4
Standard	1,140
Sun Mill	93 3-4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	175
Bombay S N Co Preference ...	227 1-2 x d
do do Ordinary ...	270 x d
Colaba Land and Mill	1,282 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	17

RAILWAYS.

Central Provinces Railway ...	36
Tapti Valley	517 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	20,291 bales
Wheat	...	17,250 cwts.
Linseed	...	7,262 "
Rapeseed	...	1,513 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,451 "
Poppyseed	...	Nil "
Groundnuts	...	12,256 "
Castorseed	...	7,245 "
Rice	...	5,172 "
Myrabollams	...	2,704 "
Gram	...	18,992 "
Joowar	...	Nil "
Maize	...	1,797 "
	...	8,145 "

LONDON MARKET

LONDON, FEB. 24.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 25.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pios.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	78 3-4		1-8
3 do. Rentes ...	94 3-4	un	chgd
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan...	94 1-4		1-4
do. Govt. Securities...	64 3-8	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	26 15-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence...	26 13-16		1-16
do. in New York ...	58 1-2		1-8
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·25 1-2		1 1-2
do. at Berlin...	20·49 1-2	1-2	
do. at New York...	4·87 1-4		1-8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 1-2	since	
do. Short London	8th Feb.		
Bills, 3 months' sight.	3 5-16		1-16
do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight.	2 15-16		1-16
do 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8		1-8
do, 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 5-8	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	3 1-8	un	chgd
Interest 7 day Market Loans...	3 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 15-16.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	... Easier, Quiet.
Futures	... Easy.
Total Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	1,000 "
Imports	... 21,000 "
Mid-Americans	... 5·39—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	... 9 1-16—1-16

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May	May-June.	June-July.
5·63	5·64	5·65	5·66	5·63
—04	—04	—03	—03	—03
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
5·65	5·61	5·59	5·57	
—04	—04	—03	—03	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 31,000
Receipts at " last year	... .
Exports to Great Britain	... 19,000
Exports to Continent	... 11,000
Spot Cotton—	... 10·40—05

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·03—02 } Declined on Commission house liquidation, and advanced on unfavourable weather reports.
Futures—Month of May 10·23—01 }

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	... 10 7-16 unchgd.
Futures month of Mar.	... 10·51+05
Futures month of May	... 10·54+04
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS*

	Bales.
Total in Sight	... 12,630,000
Egyptian Visible Supply ...	... 413,000
East Indian do	... 114,000
American do	... 4,768,000
Other do	... 64,000
Total Sales	... 57,000
East Indian sales ...	... 200
Total Speculation ...	... 6,000
Do. Exportation ...	... 3,000
East Indian Export ...	.....
Do. Indian Stock ...	.....
Do. Forwarded Consumer ...	... 900
Do. Actual Exports ...	... 100
Do. Week's Imports ...	... 2,000
Do. Speculation ...	.....
Americans Afloat ...	... 300,000
East Indian	... 4,000
Total afloat	... 356,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	
Do. Months—Feb.-Mar.	Unchanged.
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat White Karachi	
Do. Months—Mar.-Apr.	Unchanged.
Do. Name of Ports—	
Wheat Red Karachi	
Do. Months—Jan.	Unchanged.
Tone—Dull.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lbs ...	
Jan.-Feb.—	Unchanged.
Barletta Russo 62 1-2lbs ...	
Do. Months— ...	Unchanged.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	
Jan.	Unchanged.
New South Wales	
Feb.	Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	... 47
Do, Months—	... Mar.-May
Do, Name of Ports—	H. A. D.—Sellers
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	... Nominal.
Brown Cawnpore	... 42 1-4
Do, Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do, Name of Ports—Antwerp—Buyers.	
Tone—Quiet.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	... 55
Do, Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do, Name of Ports—Antwerp—Value.	
Tone—Easier.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	... 57 1-2
Do, Months—Feb.-Mar.	
Do, Name of Ports—Hamburg—Sellers.	

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed	... £ 6-13-0
Feb.-Mar.—Hull—Nearest Value—Quiet	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	... 14 1-2+1-8

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F, India double bags	... 19 9
Do. Months of Shipment	...May-Aug.
Tone—Quiet and no business doing.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	... Nominal.
Do. Months of Shipments	.....
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	... 15·10 1-4 Sellers.
Months of Shipments	... Mar.
Tone—Closed quiet.	
BAR & Similar Crystals C & F India	...21 0 3-4
Months of Shipments	Apr.-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Very quiet.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	...17—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Mar.
Tone—Firm.	
Java Sugar—Unchanged, quiet.	

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th Feb. 1912, as compared with the statement of 13th Feb. 1912:—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13. Rs.	a.	p.	Feb. 20. Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund...	1,80,00,000	0	0	1,80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits &c	1,86,77,466	2	1	1,53,37,702	14	4
Other Deposits, &c	16,85,88,813	1	4	16,60,98,206	11	1
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,74,357	10	10	6,12,791	10	2
Sundries	18,78,890	14	10	14,94,407	9	6
	22,75,19,527	13	1	22,15,43,108	13	1
ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Govt. Securities other authorised Investments ...	66,49,743	0	0	66,75,993	0	0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,48,18,199	5	2	4,39,36,080	3	10
Accounts of Credit on do ...	4,63,36,854	3	1	4,77,30,658	14	4
Bills discounted &c	3,78,94,276	12	5	3,57,57,972	9	4
Balances with other Banks ...	12,33,420	3	10	15,13,656	4	0
Bullion	.....			.....		
Dead Stock.....	21,86,475	4	7	21,87,803	3	5
Stamps	11,837	0	1	12,830	2	0
Sundries	6,46,769	9	9	5,14,384	0	2
Cash, &c., at... Head Office...	16,41,25,475	6	11	16,27,32,968	5	1
Cash, &c., at... Branches	6,33,94,052	6		5,83,10,120	8	0
	22,75,19,527	13	1	22,15,43,108	13	1

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	18,20,197	Decrease.
Government at Branches ...	15,19,566	Do.
Other Deposits	24,90,607	Do.
Post Bills	2,61,566	Do.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments.....	80,560	Increase.
Loans.....	8,32,119	Decrease
Accounts of Credit	13,93,804	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	21,36,304	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	51,86,153	Do.
Do. at Branches	6,02,221	Increase.

Percentage 32·04.

DAILY EXPORTS—FEB. 24.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—220 bales hemp, H. Govindji; 54 bales woollen and gunny cuttings, E. Hayim; 77 cwts raisins. S. Cooverji; 4000 cwts maize, Ralli Bros; 60 cwts gum, M. H. Dedashti.
Redbridge s—4062 cwts myrabollams, G. Mathuradas and Co; 6000 cwts cottonseed, W. Becher.

FOR HULL.

King Edgar s—5950 cwts myrabollams Pellathoorradas and Co; 8000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros 20000 cwts cottonseed, W. Bicher, 2000 cwts castorseed K. Dwarkadas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Gadsby s—1000 cwts poppyseed E D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co.
Romanby s—3972 cwts linseed, S. Cooverji and Co, 2012 cwts crushed bones, P. Mathuradas and Co.
Redbridge s—6000 cwts linseed and 18000 cwts maize, K. Devchand and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Wooda s—220 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 2998 cwts barley Volkart Bros; 2000 cwts gram, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GARSTON.

Rockby s—2450 tons manganesecre, Turner Morrison and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Palestrina s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Elysia s—990 cwts groundnuts, J Fachiri.

FOR TRIESTE.

Semiramis s—18 bales twist, Kahn and Kahn ; 110 cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingelly, Volkart Bros.
Alga s—58 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Alga s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Semiramis s—200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Semramis s—3 cwts turmeric. R Damji and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Semramis s—10 cases plstaseed 2 cases aneline dye and 3 pots rosa oil, A A Rahim.

FOR BALTIMORE.

Wearbridge s—6,900 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elsa s—750 cwts barley, Ralli Bros ; 137 cwts myrabollams L Pragji.

FOR GENOA.

Haxley s—2,014 cwts linseed, and 4,028 cwts castorseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—250 cwts olibanum, P. Jethabhoy; 20 cases condiments, M. M. Poonjiaji and Co; 87 1-2 cwts sharkfins and 13 1-2 cwts fishmaw A Chagla and Co; 175 bales twist M. M. Esabhoy 187 1-2 cwts ooplate, 30 cwts sanna leaves 6 1-4 cwts aloes and 60 cwts dry fruit, Koorji Moolji; 19 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Devanha s—26 chests opium, C. Bomanji and Co; 103 chests opium, G. Gajanand; 5 chests opium A. E. J. Abraham, 54 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co, 16 chests opium B. Balchand; 22 chests opium T. Nandlal; 26 cwts opium, H Ramnarayen; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Vermont s—100 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai, and Co.
Tosa Maru s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Cheltonian s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 450 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Tosa Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Vermont s—400 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.
Cheltonian s—50 bales cotton, M. Jethabhai and Co.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the past 24 hours up to 6 a. m., on Saturday:—

	Plague attacks.	Plague deaths.
Total.....	7	6
Same date last year.....	25	24
Total mortality from all causes...		107
Same date last year.....		151

DESTRUCTION OF RATS.

Caught alive	Found dead	Infected.
1,180	908	55

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Re. 2 for six lines or less, and Re. 1 for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

MURRAY—January 28, at Naraipure, Champaran, George MacGregor, youngest son of the late Capt James Murray of Undercliff, Mussooree.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Education Society's Schools prize distribution, 5-30 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. annual devotional meeting, 6-30 p.m.
Reception of the Secretary, Y. M. C. A., 8-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim.: "Ready money is a ready medicine."

G. T. HIGH SCHOOL AND FAMINE RELIEF.—We are informed that a sum of Rs. 254 collected amongst the teachers and boys of the Gokuldas Tejpal High School for famine relief, has been handed over by the Principal to Mr. Narottam Morarji Gokuldas. Towards this fund, the teachers of the said school, contributed Rs. 45 and the boys Rs. 209.

RETIRING RAILWAY EMPLOYEE.—The Hall, of the G. I. P. Railway Institute at Parel, was the scene of an interesting ceremony held in honour of Mr. Ganpatrao Nana Shete, who retires after putting in no less than 52 years' service in the Locomotive Department of the G. I. P. Railway. There was a large gathering of locomotive and carriage officers and their staff, the chair being occupied by Mr. H. Trimming.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. "Devanha," will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, the 28th instant. Parcel mail for China closes at the G. P. O. at the same hour.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Semiramis" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 4 p. m., on Thursday, the 29th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURES.—Mr. Irving S. Cooper will deliver public lectures in the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) as follows :—Monday, (26th Feb.) "The Justice of Reincarnation;" Tuesday. (27th Feb.) "Psychic Powers ; their Value and Danger," and Wednesday, (28th Feb.) "The Secret of Happiness." Admission free with the exception of a few reserved seats. Literature on sale. Questions and discussion invited. Mr. Cooper is a well-known and practised speaker on theosophical platforms, having made extensive lecturing tours in the United States and also lectured in Canada, England, Holland and India. He was educated at the University of California, and is shortly returning to America, after having spent a year and a half at the Headquarters of the Theosophical Society, Adyar-Madras.

"MAIDANIA."

Successful Opening Night on Saturday.

Saturday was the occasion of the reopening at the cheapest possible rates of that part of the Exhibition which lies, so to speak, on the slopes of our Bombay "Himalayas", and which contains those amusing diversions, the Mountain Railway, the Joy Wheel, the Cake Walk and the House of Nonsense. A large crowd of all classes took advantage of the concession and the new more limited space of the Show was well filled, while the sideshows were well patronised on Saturday and Sunday. It is a pleasure in itself to see serious minded people in the throes of the Cake Walk or grimly hugging the centre of the Joy Wheel, with a solemnly desperate countenance and one may derive as much interest as a spectator as if one were a participant. The enclosure is effectively lighted, and as the prices on the Scenic Railway, the "Great Gay Road," its new name, and at the side shows have been reduced by half, one may spend a most enjoyable evening at an extremely modest sum. A dancing floor is to be erected on the Dhobi Talao side of the Railway, and as a band will play nightly, it is expected that many people will welcome "Maidania" as a popular resort in a town which is not inundated with evening entertainments. In a few days the new attractions, the dancing floor, the Hampton Court Maze, ring throwing tables etc. will all be in working order. The dancing floor is promised for Thursday night and on Saturday this will be inaugurated with a special fancy dress fete, prizes being given for the best costumes. The Hampton Court Maze, a replica of that which has afforded delight to so many generations of the public at Home, is approaching completion.

THE ARMY ACT.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 960 tons Captain H. Manby arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and 29 cabin and 153 deck passengers.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt 4907 tons Captain F. R. Summers, sailed on Saturday for London with mails a general cargo and passengers.

The Anchor Line steamer Elysia 3,994 tons Captain A Haig sailed on Sunday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons Captain T. M. Peet, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The steamer Vermont 2,722 tons Captain R. B. Middleton, sailed on Sunday for Kobe etc., with a general cargo.

The steamer Palestrina 2,208 tons, Captain V. T. Greenway, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles with a general cargo.

The steamer Gadsby 2,272 tons Captain Oathwaite sailed on Sunday for Dunkirk with a general cargo.

The steamer Rokeby, 2,455 tons, Captain D. M. Hood arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday evening from Portsaid February 8 with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada 2,124 tons, Captain C. H. Lane arrived in harbour on Friday evening from Calcutta January 27 via Coast ports with a general cargo.

The R. I. M. S. Hardinge Commander C. M. Lock arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hongkong February 10 with 12 deck passengers.

The Japan Line steamer Tosa Maru, 3610 tons Captain T. Satow arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Kobe January 27 via intermediate ports with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Scherzfels Captain Strycker arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Hamburg &c. with a general cargo and explosives.

The Arab Co's steamer Tynesider 735 tons. Captain H. D. Thomson arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday from Bussreh February 15, with a general cargo and 78 deck passengers.

The French mail steamer Armand Behic 3,564 tons Captain B. Lafont arrived in Bombay harbour on Saturday from Marseilles, February 8, with a general cargo and explosives. She sailed on Sunday for Noumea &c. via Colombo with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb. 24.

Alhena	3709	Wilson	Graham & Co
Arabia	4068	Palmer	P & O Co
Budrie	9620	Fisher	H S N Co
Baron Balfour	2552	Symonds	K Nixon & Co
Delta	4780	Martin...Shanghai	13-3...P & O Co
Dumra	762	Morrison	M M & Co
Gallia	555	Wratt...repairing	J Mackintosh & Co
Kuala	360	McLarin	K N & Co
Kuweit	2326	Coates	H S N Co
Lawada	2124	Lane ...Calcutta	M M & Co
Lhasa	951	Manley	M M & Co
Mohammadi	1357	Newby	Bo & P S N Co
Nourel-Bahr	212	Nacoda	
Nawab	2043	Bears	T M & Co
Newsfels	3542	Heckel	W & A G & Co
R I M S Hardinge		C M Lock	R I M S
Shah Jehan	2635	McBean	Shah S N Co
Semiramis	763	Chissell	Yacht
Sangola	3349	Scott	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Alga	1757	Scroia	Trieste		A L S N Co
B Arcadia	3573	Barcham	London		P & O Co
D&E Kamlet	1665	Coltman	Durban	16-2	A Strachan & Co
F Markgraf	2325	Thle	Durban		A S & Co
G Moshtari	1107	LeMiere	Bussreh	24-2	Bo & P S N Co
N Hartland	3049	Andrews	Antwerp		W & A G & Co
O Elea	2304	Worswo	M'tro		W & A G & Co
P Wartenfels	2834	Reimers	Hamburg via K'chi		
F Moorgate	2433	Lewis	Antwerp	16-2	T M & Co W & A G & Co
Q Hoscinee	998	D'Lorne			Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

4 Cheltonian	2761	Jones	Kobe	27-2	T M & Co
5 Rokeby	2455	Hood	Garston	2-3	Graham & Co
7 Semiramis	3399	Billafer			A L S N Co
9 Romanby	2327	Jones			W & A G & Co
10&11 Devanha	4785	Hickoey	China	28-2	P & O Co

Offside P

Homayen	2154	Moloney	N F	N F	B & P S N & Co

M W D D

Berwada	3270	Kelner	Calcutta	29-2	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	513	Esmail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Saraswati	443	Ebram	Mangalore	26-2	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
23	Rokeby	Hood	Port Said, Feb 8
24	Lawada	Lane	Calcutta, Jan 27
	R I M S Hardinge	Lock	H'kong, Feb 10
	Lhasa	Manley	K'chi, Feb 22
	Tosa Maru	Satow	Kobe, Jan 27
	Scharafels	Strycker	Hamburg, &c
	Armand Behic	Lafant	M'seilles, Feb 8
25	Tynesider	Thomson	Bussreh, Feb 15
	Dwarka	Moxon	Bussreh, &c

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
24	Egypt	Summers	London
	Bahadur	Peet	Calcutta
25	Vermont	Middleton	Kobe, &c
	Palestrina	Greenway	Marseilles
	Gadsby	Oathwaite	Dunkirk
	Armand Behic	Lafont	Noumea, &c

The following vessels began to load on Saturday—
Steamer Wearbridge, for Baltimore,
" Rokeby, for Liverpool, &c.
" Abana, for Liverpool, &c.
" Arabia, for London.
" Hazley, for Liverpool,
" Lawada, for Calcutta.
" Redbridge, for London.
" King Edgar, for Liverpool, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, left London on the evening of the 22nd instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR P. R. CADELL, V. D.

Bombay, 26th February.

163. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class-firing as follows :—(for all class-firing members will take their side arms to the Range.)

Tuesday, 27th inst.
Wednesday, 28th instant
Thursday, 29th instant. } Any Coy.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-10 a.m.

164. Rifle Meeting.—The Annual Rifle Meeting will be held at Ghat Kopar from 2nd to 9th proximo, inclusive provided the Annual Musketry course is completed by this date.

165. Bugle Practice—Tuesday the 27th inst—Bugle practice at the Bo Ed Society's School, Byculla at 6 p.m.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

Dr. Fletcher, the well-known American dietetic expert recently completed a two-months' diet of potatoes and margarine, proving that a man can live and work reasonably well on a potato diet, plus a small amount of nitrogen or protein. For two months Dr. Fletcher, who lived in the most fashionable hotel in Copenhagen, limited his daily food to from 2lbs. to 4lbs. of potatoes, and 1 1-4 oz. to 4 ozs. of margarine, and his only drink was water. He says that he never felt so well, and he will now continue the same diet.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY;

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	do.
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	do.
Devon Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey Brand, 125°	4 4 2	do.
White Camellia 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.
Elephant brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	do.
do. brand 125° (in bulk)	3 4 0	per 8 gallons.
Camel brand 125° (in tins)	3 14 0	per two tins.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 26th February, 1912.

LORD ROSEBERY ON DEFENCE.

LORD ROSEBERY'S oratory is more often in an optimistic than in a pessimistic vein, but he struck what might be called a note of warning at Glasgow, when he addressed the Officers' Training Corps, connected with the University, and impressed on them the danger of ignoring the liabilities that England incurred when she engaged in "ententes" that bring her into the midst of the European Continental system. Without pretending to be deeper in Cabinet councils than the newspapers are, Lord Rosebery declared he could not help remembering that last summer there was imminent danger of a great conflict in Europe, in which England would certainly have occupied the foremost place. In that conflict her forces would have been opposed to armies numbering millions, in comparison with which they would hardly be counted. To back up the policy of entering into these "ententes" he would far rather they were definite alliances which have received the hearty approval of the nation, the people of Great Britain must make preparations and sacrifices on a far greater scale than any they have yet shown much inclination to undertake in. The Chancellor of the University reads in the signs of the times the too likely possibility of a war breaking out, a veritable Armageddon, more formidable than any since the fall of Napoleon. It was, perhaps, unnecessary to assure the brave members of the University Training Corps that this prophecy of a future struggle between antagonistic powers was not advanced for the purpose of making their flesh creep. He desired to rouse enthusiasm and that most elusive spirit, a sense of public duty, in those who should devote some of their energies to the defence of their country. It is a serious mistake to persevere in shutting one's eyes to liabilities or trusting to the old happy-go-lucky system of muddling through somehow, which stood the nation in good stead in simpler times. The speaker was absolutely right when he said it was highly unlikely that any Glasgow merchant prince would care to do as has been done in foreign affairs to engage in vast and unknown liabilities and affix his signature to them without knowing their nature and extent." If such a man were so incautious, he would surely soon wake up to the need for making some arrangement to meet them.

The men of the nation must see that they cannot evade the responsibilities they have taken on themselves by their acquiescence in, if not approval, of the foreign policy that has created them. Lord Rosebery was depressed by what Lord Haldane had said recently that there might come a day when all we would have to look to would be the line of the Territorials standing between us and the occupation of our hearths and homes. It would be too late then to think of what might be done. This kind of language from one who has created that stalwart body, and striven with all his might to inspire them with his own enthusiasm, must create a sense of insecurity in many minds. The prospect held out of this contingency takes little account of the inconquerable Fleet that is calculated and maintained on a scale that is fondly said to make invasion impossible. But when the Minister of War, a firm believer in the Territorial force, gives vent to his disappointment in so marked a manner, Lord Rosebery trembles for the future of his country. Perhaps if he had succeeded, as he tried to do, in inducing Lord Haldane, while "hovering" round Glasgow, to address the Training Corps, himself there might have been a less dispiriting opinion expressed by that military expert whose labours by day and by night to promote the efficiency of the Territorial Force excite the admiration of Lord Rosebery, though they have not yet brought that military machine up to the ideal of its patron. Some citizens are doing their duty manfully, and even with enthusiasm, but far too many look on comfortably from a shady place, and among these, the orator counts Lord Haldane's colleagues, who do not give him the hearty support he has a right to expect; even the Chancellor of the Exchequer has not lent a helping financial hand to further the defence of his country. Then Lord Roberts has played the role of protagonist, and his view is always sure to be popular just because he is Lord Roberts. That veteran has little or no faith in the War Office scheme for promoting the defensive forces of the realm and it is impossible to create enthusiasm in a step where faith does not offer a firm foundation for it. Hence the backwardness in coming forward, which the Chancellor of the University of Glasgow condemned as a very defective attitude in the people of the nation.

If everybody thinks that everybody else ought to come forward, the reason for the difficulties and disappointments that beset Lord Haldane and drove Lord Rosebery to pessimism are fully accounted for. But things might be worse, as they were in Pitt's day, when a Volunteer Corps interviewed that Prime Minister, and stated that they were willing to serve, but under very stringent conditions to be laid down by themselves. They wanted quite a string of things done before they would get to work or fighting, and finally they required a pledge that they would should never leave the country. Pitt, driven to irony, observed, "Except, I presume, in the case of actual invasion." Well the Territorials, to give them their due, would enjoy a little service outside the country if it came their way to be ordered out against an enemy, while at home, between them and the scouts, and a garrison of regular soldiers, it ought to be possible for British civilians to sleep confidently in their beds. Lord Rosebery did not know when he was speaking at Glasgow, that Lord Haldane would, before long, be paying a friendly visit to the German Emperor, that Lord Charles Beresford would meet Germany's Lord High Admiral and other Imperial statesmen at lunch where they could talk over affairs in the friendliest fashion. What more probable than that another "entente" may be the outcome of these informal meetings? It may be a coincidence that at the very same time, Mr. Winston Churchill, that stormy petrel, should declare that the British the Navy would increase steadily in the proportion already decided upon. That means that whatever Germany or any other nation do in the matter of building ships, England will build three to every two of theirs. That this speech was wired to be Berlin as soon as uttered, no one can doubt, and that it will have its effect upon the meetings in Berlin is quite as certain. It annouuces at a critical moment the immutable basis on which any understanding between the highest functionaries at home and abroad can be arrived at. If it all makes for the peace of the world no one will complain.

OVERCROWDING IN BOMBAY.

The proposal of Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, at a recent meeting of the Bombay Corporation, that the Municipal Act of 1888 should be amended in order to secure sufficient open spaces between or around dwellings, offers much material for reflection in the light of the recent experiences of the city. That free access of light and air are prime necessities, no one knows better than Mr. Dunn who, in the early years of the Improvement Trust disclosed a state of things in the more congested parts of Bombay that had no parallel in any other part of the world. Large areas of houses unfit for habitation were demolished, wide roads were cut through certain parts of the town, and, the immediate result was increased congestion and a great increase in rents for the poor classes. The rent per square yard of floor in chawls rose above that of good bungalows in Wodehouse Road, and elsewhere. The space taken permanently from the habitable area for the widening of roads gave increased facilities for traffic, but did not improve the perflation of the adjoining streets. The chief result was a permanent increase of rents. The sale of land by the Trust for the purpose of revenue also tended to increase the value of land and the rise all round of rents followed in natural order. With this came an increase in the cost of skilled and unskilled labour which reacted on the cost of building that, owing to the very inferior class of labour, and of contractors available, takes at least thrice the time required in Europe. There seems to be no immediate prospect of a reduction of rents such as would be possible if land were cheaper and building work more economical, and the only remedy that is offered by house owners is that of making chambers as large as possible and subdividing them with partitions about seven or eight feet high to suit the occupants. The original chamber, even if narrow and open at both ends, may satisfy the strict letter of the existing Act, as it permits the entrance of light and the passage of air; but once subdivided with partitions into cubicles, both light and air are seriously interfered with, and the arrangement would be condemned by any competent sanitary authority on the grounds that in cloudy or rainy weather the light would be defective and in hot and still weather the supply of fresh air would be arrested. The tenants of the interior chambers would have no control of the air inlets which, if closed at only one end would cut off all the fresh air supply. To pass the nights of the hot season in such an interior chamber cannot fail to be unwholesome both for children and adults, and no advantage of position of the house can compensate for this draw-back.

Many houses have recently been renovated and partly rebuilt or added to, having a distance of at least sixty feet between the windows at each end. There are also many shops of very large area without any provision for perflation except such as is offered by small openings into a drainage gully. The habits of overcrowding and of subdividing dwellings regardless of all rules of hygiene seems to have come so confirmed in Bombay that even when better conditions of life are possible the people will continue in the old ways to the advantage of an excess of doctors who could not, in an ordinarily healthy community, make a decent living. It has often been said that Bombay for an oriental city has grown beyond all possibility of good management. Eighty per cent of its population live in tenements of one room and seventy-five per cent belong to the coolie class whose habits, formed for life in a small village, are the despair of the health official. All the domestic servants belong to the latter class and they make periodical sojourns in their native village where they renew their primitive habits. The conversion of Bombay Island into a great manufacturing centre has already wrought much mischief, and will produce still more as the cost of living for the operatives increases beyond that in rival communities in other countries. In addition to this the local operative declines to "speed up" and do all he might do in a day's work, even for more pay. The only practical remedy is the gradual movement of the mill industry out of Bombay on to the mainland, as it has moved out of Manchester within half a century into the surrounding districts where the cost of living is lower. The suppression of smoke on the island is only a part of the sanitary remedy required in Bombay, and it is probable that new mills when built on the mainland within reach of the prospective electric supply will cost so much less to build and will work so much more economically than the local mills, that all manufacturers who can afford it will migrate to the better position. In the meantime an improved harbour ferry service will have developed Uran into a very desirable suburb as accessible as Bandra and much more wholesome.

TRADES UNIONS AND MILITARY BANDS.

THE unfortunate military bandsman appears to be having a bad time just now. It was only a week or two ago that reports were received that it was proposed to abolish military bands, and thus take away his employment. Now the trade unionist is having a shot at him on behalf of the civilian bandsman and is seeking, though not altogether to abolish his means of livelihood, at least to curtail seriously his opportunities for employment. A complaint has been sent to the Government that both naval and military bandsmen compete with civilian bandsmen unfairly, causing the latter to lose work, which would otherwise come to them. Mr. Churchill has agreed to receive a deputation on the subject, and so has Lord Haldane, but it is unlikely that the trade unionists will obtain any furthur concessions. Both the Admiralty and the War Office now give instructions to officers that military and naval bands shall not be allowed to undersell civilian bands, and it frequently happens that the price of a military band is higher than that of a good civilian band. Yet people will have military bands, and nothing short of entire prohibition will prevent their employment. The Trade Unionist grievance really is very largely against the public taste, which frequently, for purely sentimental reasons, prefers a military band to any civilian combination, however good. At the same time it is very difficult to do anything for the civilian without committing an injustice to the military band. If there is such a demand for the latter's services the bandsmen have a right to be employed, and they also have grievances which are entitled to be considered. A bandsman generally finds the avenues to promotion blocked, and while the ordinary private has a chance to become sergeant-major the bandsman finds very great difficulty in getting any non-commissioned rank, and he has much harder work than the fighting private. Mr. Churchill and Lord Haldane will have great difficulty in satisfying all sections of the community on the question.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor of Madras visited Ennore on Saturday.

THE *Pioneer* says that the Government of India will shortly consider the proposal for the site for new cantonments outside Delhi. The eventual removal of an Indian infantry battalion from the unhealthy surroundings of Daryaganj, inside the walls of the city, seems assured.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON and party leave for Maymyo on the 28th of February, returning to Rangoon by 10th March.

THE total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed Railways from the 1st of April last to the 10th of February, show a gain of rupees 3,36,02,024 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1910-1911.

THE *Pioneer* says that news from Tibet, confirms recent statements that Chinese authority is practically non-existent in the south of Tsang Po. The position at Lhassa is more difficult to ascetrain, but there also apparently the Tibetans are directing the affairs.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to England on Saturday, by the P. and O. mail steamer "Egypt" were, General W. P. Hall, the Hon. E. J. and Mrs. Hawke, Mr. R. B. Joyner, C. I. E., Surgeon-General J. and Mrs. McNeece, Admiral Sir H. L. and Lady Meux, the Hon. Mr. G. A. Tweedy, Sir F. and Lady Upcott.

THE fund for the improvement of Protestant Schools in India, now amounts to over £96,000.

A PROPOSAL has been put forward locally, to construct a mono rail on light railway between the River Indus and the new city of Churatta.

THE Trustees of the Calcutta Victoria Memorial have just secured the following pictures from England, which are now on view in the Memorial Exhibition:—Lieutenant-General Viscount Hardinge and staff on the field of Ferozeshah (from a painting by Francis Grant); Teignmouth (from a painting by Briggs); Marquis of Cornwallis, (from a painting by I. S. Corley); Sir Henry Pottinger (from a painting by Francis Grand); Horace Haymen Wilson (from a painting by Sir John Watson Gordon); and Omdut-ul-Mull, Nawab of Arcot.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY.

French Senate and Morocco.

THE STATES AND CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, FEB. 10.

—Up to now the Germanophile movement in England has not aroused a particularly encouraging response in Germany. Yesterday morning, however, the "Berliner Tageblatt" printed a communication from "a very well-known and prominent German diplomatist," who appears anxious to help to dissipate the Anglophobia prevailing here, or, at any rate, to make clear its dangers and disadvantages. Having pointed out that Germany is essentially a continental Power, and can only be mortally wounded through the overthrow of her army, the writer continues: "Much as German overseas trade has expanded, and important as our colonies and export possibilities may appear, our means do not suffice to support a sea power equal to that of the first Fleet, that of England, in addition to the first army in the world. Already our navy is so strong that it could oppose any other with the exception of the English with prospects of success; indeed, it seems a match for such combinations as France and Russia or France and Italy. Lest it should be thought that our shoulders would be able to bear the burden of a fleet equal to that of England, it should be remembered that we hear from the other side of the Channel that they are there prepared for every new German ironclad at once to lay down two English ones. We have ships, we have men, we have money too. An endless screw, then. Only we should be sitting on the short side of the balance. Even so, we could raise the enormous sums that would be necessary only at the cost of our land defences.

"With the comparatively slight extent of our coasts, and the small numbers of our seafaring population, the bulk of our sailors are already raised inland. Already the naval contingent is difficult to recruit. Where should we get masses of new officers when, in consequence of our numerous ships, our naval officers' corps is already subjected to a severer strain than that of any other Power? Ships alone would not suffice, but we should need new harbours, docks, and works of all kinds, which would swallow up countless millions. And what should we attain? With complete financial exhaustion, the fleet would still be in the old numerical relationship to that of England."

The anonymous diplomat then states the reasons why, in his opinion, the German naval rivalry must be unpleasantly felt in Great Britain, and why many Englishmen say, "This state of things cannot last for ever, and as Germany still goes on arming we shall do best to strike, while we feel sure of ourselves as soon as peace and tranquility prevail in other parts of the world." The writer is, however, of opinion that a "better, nay, a good and friendly, relationship" is in the interests of both countries. He says:

CALAMITY OF WAR.

"War would certainly mean the destruction of our fleet and mercantile marine indeed, more or less of our entire oceanic trade. But at what price? It would be a blow at the heart of the English Fleet, too, for every naval battle between two such manly and able nations would cost even the victor the better part of his ships. Even the victor would come out of the terrible struggle with only the remnant of a fleet, while the opposing ships would, of course, be all at the bottom of the sea. Materially, too, England would be most seriously damaged, in consequence of her close commercial relations with us. And after peace the rivalry in armaments would begin for the first time in real earnest. England would have one more deadly enemy. Germany would be ever on the side of her already numerous antagonists and would strain every fibre for revenge. Rome and Carthage, and perhaps this time too the final victory would be with the land Power... Must not the thoughtful Englishman see that without a trustworthy and powerful ally on the Continent England's world-power is not to be maintained. Must he not say, when he passes the factors of the problem in review, that, in spite of many shortcomings, the German Empire is still the most solvent and stoutest Continental firm. "In the same way even the most Anglophobe Pan-German should realise that 'Rule Britannia' will be heard for a long time yet, and that without an understanding with Albion even the most warlike land Power that the world knows cannot permanently carry on with success a shipping and overseas trade. Let us hope that on both sides such reasonable considerations will gain more adherents. A German-English war would be the greatest misfortune that could strike civilisation and Europe, perhaps in its consequences more dire than the Thirty Years War, which turned Central Europe into a desert. But together the two nations could impose peace on the world and proceed with the opening up of many lands which in Asia and Africa are still sunk in the night of barbarism."

KAISER ON ARMAMENTS.

In the Speech from the Throne, after bidding the newly elected House welcome, on behalf of the Federated Governments the German Emperor said:—"To maintain intact the firmly welded fabric of the organisation of the Empire and the State, to promote the welfare of the people in all its classes and ranks, to safeguard and increase the strength and prestige of the nation—it is to these ends that my action is directed. In this I know myself to be at one with my exalted allies, and I entertain the conviction that you, too, as the chosen representatives of the nation, will apply your best efforts to the common work." The Speech then laid stress upon the necessity that the spirit of consideration for the social welfare of the people should continue to prevail in Imperial legislation, and declared that by adherence to the strict principles hitherto observed the Empire would, at an early date, see its finances placed in completely sound condition. The federated Governments would, in the future as in the past, not depart from the basis of German Customs policy in preparing for the conclusion of new commercial treaties. The Emperor went on to say:—"The prosperity of our works of peace at home and over the seas depends on the empire remaining powerful enough to defend and represent the honour, possessions, and just interests of the nation in the world at all times. Therefore it is my constant duty and care to preserve and strengthen the defensive forces on land and sea of the German people, which is not lacking in young men able to bear arms. Bills in pursuance of this object are in preparation, and will be submitted to you with proposals for the covering of the increased expenditure. By helping to accomplish this lofty task, you will be performing a great service to the Fatherland. We gave a fresh proof of our willingness to settle international points in dispute amicably, whenever it is in consonance with the dignity and interests of Germany, by the conclusion of the agreements with France. Besides the cultivation of our alliances with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Italy, my policy is still directed, towards maintaining friendly relations, on the basis of reciprocal respect and good will, with all the Powers. "Trusting in the healthy physical strength of the German people, I look with confidence and with reliance on God's gracious assistance above and beyond the struggles of the day to the future of the empire." Cheers greeted the mention of the favourable financial situation and the continuation of the present policy in regard to commercial treaties. Especial enthusiasm was evoked by the emphasis laid by his Majesty on the necessity of upholding the national honour and of maintaining the strength of the land and sea forces. The references to the maintenance of friendly relations with foreign countries on the basis of mutual respect, etc., were also hailed with applause.

M. CAILLAUX AND THE ENTENTE.

M. Jenouvrier, the Royalist senator who, in the Senate, on Monday, accused the late French Prime Minister, M. Caillaux, of nothing less than offering to Germany last summer an entente upon the basis of the final acceptance by France of the Treaty of Frankfort of 1871, has, of course, drawn upon himself various denials. M. Caillaux himself, for one, after escaping from a motor-car smash, sent out a comprehensive, though vague, statement through the official French Press agency, declaring "all the allegations to be false. After that a gentleman, apparently connected with finance, Baron Jacques de Gunzbourg, wrote to the papers to deny that he had ever acted as go between for M. Caillaux in his secret negotiations with Germany, and to repudiate in a rather hurt tone the style of "international financier" which the senator had bestowed upon him. Finally, M. Caillaux has caused himself to be interviewed, and has stated also, on aggrieved accents, that he never made any such proposals, as M. Jenouvrier mentioned and that he is particularly shocked by the "man-hunt" now being carried on with former French Cabinet Ministers for quarry.

M. Caillaux is quite right; the exaggerations of M. Jenouvrier overshot the mark. M. Caillaux, who is a man of keen intelligence, is a man of no balance of mind at all, but not a man of dishonest purpose. He ran away with an idea last summer, and, thinking he was working some epoch-making scheme, lost his head, but he was not an underhand intriguer working deliberate machinations; he was an impulsive, almost hysterical, idealist in the literal sense. Such men, it is true, may be really more dangerous than real schemers, but, at all events, the charge that he was carefully plotting a Franco-German alliance at a price which the French people would never pay, and at a moment when the French people was sharpening its sword against Germany, is an exaggeration which defeats its own end.

The debate in the Senate was continued with more platonic, and rather idle recriminations against the Franco-German Agreement, notably by M. Gaudin de Villaine also a Conservative, like M. Jenouvrier but much more moderate in his attacks. He made an unexpected incursion into Italian and Tripo-litan affairs and M. Poincare had to interrupt, and ask him what Italy had to do with Morocco. The speaker's subsequent criticisms of the Franco-German Agreement seemed to show that he is one of those politicians who accept it "la mort dans l'ame" and with whom the student of foreign politics has no sympathy. One of M. Gaudin de Villaine's remarks, which I did not hear myself, but which is reported is delicious. "Germany does not want war. It is England, that wants war. The Entente Cordiale is the real peril for European peace." M. Gaudin de Villaine thus falls into the class of sensational speakers whom I described as the "beware of England" men. Of course almost all the Upper House protested loudly against the flights of his fancy.

M. de Las Cases, another member of the right followed M. Gaudin de Villaine. He was against the treaty. The cession of such a great part of the Congo, which, he said, would some day be as rich as Brazil, was a mistake. As for Morocco, he would scarcely allow that it had any value at all. He quoted Bismarck as saying that Morocco was not worth the bone of a Pomeranian dog! As soon as he had finished his friends rushed to shake hands with him for having said such luminous things.

Baron d'Estournelles de Monstant, the last speaker to-day, was very conciliatory. He said that he would not condemn an act and then vote in its favour. The Gulf between France and Germany was already wide enough without creating others. The sacrifice in the Congo was certainly painful, but it served to consolidate France's African Empire. He regarded this agreement as very useful for the development of pacificism, and considered it a subject for congratulation that Ministers had assumed an initiative which, though dangerous to themselves had been happy for France.

AMERICA AND INTEGRITY OF CHINA.

It is officially announced that the German Government recently inquired at Washington what attitude the United States proposed to take towards the events in China, and received the following reply from the State Department. "In reply to your Note of the 31st of last month, in which you requested information as to the attitude of the Government of the United States towards the conditions in China, I have the honour to state that since the beginning of the present disturbances this Government has from time to time, when opportunities have offered themselves, entered into an exchange of opinion with other interested Powers in particular with France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, and Russia, as well as with the Imperial German Government, as to what attitude was most consonant with the protection of common interests.

As a result of this exchange of opinion, it has clearly appeared that all the Powers concerned are unanimous in thinking that under present circumstances it is expedient to adhere to the policy of joint action. This unanimity has found concrete expression in the identical Note which, on Dec. 20 last year, was simultaneously handed to the Peace Commissioners in Sanghai by the representatives of Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia, and the United States, as also in the measures of joint co-operation which the Powers have adopted for the protection of their common interests in China.

Moreover, the information which has reached this Government allows it to be seen that the other Powers concerned have also carried on a similar exchange of opinion, and that official announcements as to a policy pursuing identical ends have appeared in organs of publicity in the various foreign countries. Consequently, it appears obvious to this Government that all the Powers have hitherto in joint agreement not only abstained from special actions and from interference with the domestic affairs of China, but have acted in complete harmony with their mutual assurances that they would respect the integrity and sovereignty of China.

Fortunately an occasion for the intervention of the foreign Powers has not occurred up to the present as both the Imperialists and Republicans have offered guarantees for the life and property of the foreign population. The latest information is, too, of a nature to strengthen the view that it is improbable that future developments will render such interference necessary. In case, however, any further steps should, contrary to expectation, prove to be necessary, this Government is firmly convinced that the policy of joint action, after thorough discussion, by the Powers should be upheld in order to exclude from the outset the possibility of any kind of misunderstandings.

Apart from that, this Government regards it as a consequence of the strict neutrality which, by general agreement, has hitherto been followed with regard to the loans to China, not to favour loans by its citizens except where it is certain that such loans is in relation to the contesting parties are intended for purely neutral purposes. In the same way this Government at the present moment considers it particularly advisable to observe the principle that its citizens should be restrained from granting loans which are not approved by their own Government from the general political point of view, after consideration with the other interested Powers.

FRENCH LAW ON LOANS.

An example of one of the strangest peculiarities of French civil law is furnished by the judgment rendered by the First Chamber at the Palais de Justice, in an action brought to recover a sum of £8,000. An American had given a pearl necklace to Count Hubert Cahen d'Anvers in order that he might sell it. The sale produced £8,000, and a month ago the donor sued Count Hubert for repayment of the money, though nearly ten years had intervened. By refusing to give an order for repayment of the money the court has given no consideration whatever to the delay in bringing the action, but has given judgment against the plaintiff on grounds which apparently would have been equally good—or some British legal authorities may say bad—had the action been brought after a delay of a few weeks instead of a few years. The following is an extract from the reasoned grounds of verdict:—"Since the evidence shows that the money produced by the necklace was employed in paying for the expenditure of the defendant on the purchase and upkeep of a racing stable, and admitting this to be proved it must be allowed that he can have gained no profit whatever at the expense of the plaintiff. "Since the circumstances in which he existed at the time leave it to be inferred that some money went

THE COAL SITUATION.

STILL SOME CHANCE OF AN AGREEMENT.

Scottish Factory to Close in a Fortnight.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 23.

In view of the coal strike, Messrs. Coats, of Paisley, have given a fortnight's notice to all their employees. This action affects nearly ten thousand persons.

Other firms continue to act in a similar manner.

Mr. Asquith had an audience to-night of King George, in connection, it is understood, with the coal situation.

The Transport Workers' Federation has decided to give the miners whatever assistance the Miners' Federation considers necessary, such as a refusal to handle coal, whether native or imported.

A message from Cardiff states that the Admiralty has ceased its heavy purchases of coal, as the Navy is sufficiently supplied for several months. It is stated that the question of the postponement of strike notices was not discussed at the conferences. The men's leaders and the coal-owners have left London to prepare for the struggle in the provinces.

It is now thought that there is some possibility of an agreement by the elimination of South Wales from the conferences.

The Mayors of England and Wales meet at the Mansion House to-day to pass a resolution urging the coal-owners and miners to recognise that the claims of the community are paramount.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mr. Asquith, in a letter, regrets that he is unable to regard favourably the suggestion for the nationalisation of the coal-fields.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

A meeting of two hundred Mayors in London yesterday evening unanimously passed a resolution urging the coal-miners and owners to recognise that the claims of the community are paramount. The Lord Mayor said that the strike should be stopped by hook or crook. A committee was formed to watch events.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

President Taft's Policy of Construction.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 24.

President Taft, addressing the Navy League, said he wanted two battleships laid down in 1912. He favoured a good, strong navy to enable them to maintain their position, and to make any reasonable demands respected. He pointed out that until war was abolished the country would be lacking in foresight and commonsense, if it failed to maintain a strong navy.

FIFTH TEST MATCH.

England's Advantage on First Innings.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Heavy rain overnight left the weather muggy this morning, for the resumption of the Fifth Test Match between England and Australia. The wicket was slow, occasionally bumping. There was a large attendance. England completed her first innings for 324 runs, Woolley contributing 133, not out. He played a resolute game, scoring twelve fours.

Hordern took five wickets for 95.

Australia then went in and had scored 134 runs for five wickets, when stumps were drawn for the day.

The Players' Quarrel.

SYDNEY, FEB. 23.

Macartney and Webster have been selected for the team to visit England.

The precipitancy displayed in filling the places in the team makes the situation all the more hopeless.

Mr. McGowan, Prime Minister of New South Wales, is endeavouring to mediate.

If a settlement is not reached, Noble, Hill, Laver and five others will retire from first-class cricket.

FOOTBALL AT HOME.

Third Round of the English Cup.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The following are the results in the third round of the English Cup, played to-day :—

Bradford City	...	1	Bradford	0
Fulham ...	...	2	Northampton Town..	1
Everton ...	...	2	Oldham Athletic ...	0
Barnsley ...	...	2	Bolton Wanderers ...	1
West Bromwich Albion ...	...	2	Sunderland ...	1
Blackburn Rovers ...		3	Wolverhampton ...	2
West Ham United ...		1	Swindon Town ...	1
Reading ...	...	1	Manchester United...	1

Rugby.

In the international Rugby match, played at Dublin, Ireland beat Scotland by ten points to eight.

SIBERIAN DISASTER.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Advices from Omsk state that 168 peasants have been frozen to death in a snowstorm.

FRENCH OLD AGE PENSIONS

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The French Senate has passed a vote, reducing the limit for old age pensions to sixty.

TURCO-ITALIAN WAR.

Turkish Gun-boats Sunk at Beirut.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BEIRUT, FEB. 24.

The Italian cruisers, "Volturno" and "Garibaldi" demanded the immediate surrender of the Turkish gun-boats in the harbour. Before the Governor was able to negotiate, the Italians sank the gun-boats in the harbour. Some buildings were damaged, and sixty people were killed.

The populace were seized with panic and fled to Lebanon. The military authorities are dealing with the situation.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The *Daily Mail* states that three Italian battleships are bombarding Beirut, and that the inhabitants are in a state of panic.

CONSTANTINOPLE, FEB. 25.

The forts at Beirut, the warship "Avnillah" and a torpedo boat replied to the Italian fire. The "Avnillah" was burned and the torpedo boat was sunk. Fifteen were killed and a hundred men wounded.

The Italian warships then left for an unknown destination.

In the panic following the bombardment the crowd forced the Government armoury and armed themselves. Disturbances ensued in which thirty persons were killed, including two Russian subjects. Fifty were wounded.

The Porte has circularised the Powers warning them of its determination to close the Dardanelles and expel all Italians from Turkey in the event of Italians carrying their operations into the Aegean Sea.

It is semi-officially stated in Rome that the warships were sent to Beirut to destroy the Turkish warships which were located there for the purpose of facilitating traffic in contraband and for attacking transports.

The French liner, "Armand Behic," called at Hodeida and took off 31 Europeans and 62 Somalis, Indians and French proteges. An Italian torpedo boat assisted the refugees, towing the boats from the shore to the ship.

The Annexation.

ROME, FEB. 24.

The re-opening of Parliament was attended by delirious enthusiasm. The Chamber, by 423 votes to 9, ratified the decree affirming Italian sovereignty over Tripoli. The figures were received with cheers by the deputies.

The population made a holiday of the occasion, and processions of people carrying flags held demonstrations before the Parliament House and the Quirinal, where Their Majesties were given an ovation.

ROME, FEB. 25.

The Italian Senate, amid scenes of enthusiasm unanimously approved the Bill ratifying the annexation of Tripoli. The Dukes of Aosta and Genoa were present and received an ovation.

LATE DUKE OF FIFE.

Arrival of Remains in England.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The cruiser "Powerful," with the Duchess of Fife and her daughters on board, arrived at Portsmouth to-day.

The King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra met them, and the Princess Royal, her daughters and other members of the Royal family saw the remains of the late Duke of Fife placed on a train for Windsor, and then returned to London.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

The remains of the Duke of Fife were escorted by the Military and placed in the Memorial Chapel at Windsor.

NEW RUSSIAN BUDGET.

Large Allotment for Cotton Growing.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 25.

The Budget for 1912 will show a surplus of fifty million roubles. Owing to a possibility of a Russo-American tariff war the Government proposed to the Duma to appropriate £2,300,000 sterling for promoting cotton growing in Turkestan, and the Caucasus.

AMERICAN MONEY TRUST.

Inquiry into Allegations to be Made.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 25.

The House of Representatives passed a resolution authorising the Banking and Currency Committee to investigate the so-called Money Trust, especially with regard to the allegations of centralisation of the money power of the United States.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTER.

His Trend of Policy Indicated.

VIENNA, FEB. 25.

Count Berchtold, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, receiving officials at the Ministry, said that the efforts of all should be directed to working in the spirit of the late Count von Aehrenthal's policy, and in accordance with the traditions of his Ministry.

"GAIETY" ENGAGEMENT.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The Gaiety Theatre actress, Miss Olive May, has become engaged to Lord Victor Paget.

LONDON, FEB. 25.

Miss Olive May denies the report of her engagement to Lord Victor Paget.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE.

Chancellor Discloses Cabinet Split.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

Mr. Lloyd George was the chief speaker at a demonstration at the Albert Hall of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. He said that the denial of the suffrage to women was a barbarous anachronism, but Mr. Asquith's pledges gave an opportunity of ending the present situation in the present session.

Referring to unceasing interruptions, he warned the militants that if they attempted to enforce their will either on the Cabinet or on the Liberal party they would hopelessly shatter both, and they would not secure better facilities under a Unionist administration.

He repudiated the referendum as a denial of justice to women. He mentioned that two-thirds of the Cabinet would vote for a female suffrage amendment to the Franchise Bill.

LIEUTENANT BRANDON.

Attempted Escape from German Fortress.

BERLIN, FEB. 24.

The *Rheinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung* reports that Lieutenant Brandon attempted to escape from the fortress of the Wesel on the night of the 22nd inst. He filed through the window bars of his room and descended to the court yard by means of a rope. He was, however, seen by a sentry, who threatened to shoot him and so was captured.

AMERICAN COTTON.

Vast Accumulations Reported.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

It is now reported that 55,000 bales, valued at ten pounds each, were destroyed at Houston.

Vast accumulations of cotton are reported from certain American centres, and are due, it is believed, to the size of the American crop and the consequent low prices and high freights.

It is stated that over 170,000 bales are stored at Savannah. The cotton in one warehouse alone is worth over a million sterling.

LOSS OF THE "DELHI."

Court Finds Master in Default.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

At the Board of Trade enquiry into the loss of the "Delhi," the court found that the vessel was not navigated with proper seaman-like care and that the loss was caused by the default of the master, but considering his unblemished character, the trying circumstances in which he was placed and his able manner of conducting things after the casualty, the court refrained from dealing with his certificate.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

Mr. Roosevelt's Advanced Radicalism.

LONDON, FEB. 24.

The violent Radicalism displayed by Mr. Roosevelt in his political campaign has alarmed the Conservative Republicans, who are frantically appealing to President Taft to save the country from its greatest peril since the War of Secession.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 23.

Mr. Knox, Secretary of State, has started on a political mission in Central America.

MEXICAN REBELLION.

Clever Ruse of President Madero.

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.

The Mexican rebels were induced to enter the town of Torreon by a pretended evacuation by the troops of President Madero, who then mowed the rebels down with quick-firers, killing and wounding 237 men.

ALLEGED ESPIONAGE.

Seaman Arrested on British Destroyer.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

A seaman, a naturalised Englishman, born in Germany, has been arrested at Christiania on board H. M. torpedo-boat destroyer "Foxhound," on a charge of espionage, and has arrived at Chatham, where he will be tried.

THE ADDRESS.

Agreed to by the House of Commons.

LONDON, FEB. 23.

The House of Commons has agreed to the Address.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

VIENNA, FEB. 23.

The Emperor Francis Joseph to-day received the officers of the Japanese Commission, which is studying military affairs.

NEW EMPIRE OF CHINA.

Yuan Shi-Kai President of Federated Provinces.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEB. 24.

A message to the *Daily Telegraph* from Peking states that a federation of the Mongol Princes has elected Yuan Shi-Kai to be president of the federal Empire.

A message to the *Times* from Peking states that Yuan Shi-Kai has informed a deputation of Protestant Christians that he is determined to remove all religious disabilities.

WEI-HAI-WEI, FEB. 24.

The representatives of the new Chinese Government and the chief natives of the district outside the British boundary are endeavouring to pacify the villagers before the arrival of a thousand Republican troops, who are expected shortly. The villagers continue to persecute suspected Republicans.

FAREWELL TO DR. MITCHELL.

Director of Public Instruction Travancore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, FEB. 24.

A farewell meeting of the students and friends of Dr. Mitchell, Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, was held this afternoon, in the College Hall, under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Rajagopalachary, Dewan of Travancore. The elite of Trivandrum, both European and Indian, including the British Resident, were present. An address and a beautiful souvenir made in the local school, of arts were presented to Dr. Mitchell and the president, after unveiling a portrait of the retiring Director of Public Instruction, spoke a few words eulogising the labours of Dr. Mitchell to which the latter replied in suitable terms.

Dr. and Mrs. Mitchell will leave Trivandrum to-morrow.

MATCH MANUFACTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

The following minute of dissent to the report on White Phosphorus Matches Bill is signed by Sir Cecil Graham, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey, Mr. R. N. Mudholkar and Mr. C. H. Armstrong :—

A period of close upon six years have expired since the Berne Convention was signed in 1906 and it is, we understand, contended that during this time great improvements have been made in the methods of manufacturing phosphorus matches, with the result that the risk of necrosis has been almost entirely eliminated. In the information that has been placed before the Select Committee, there is no evidence to show that this contention is incorrect, and we are therefore of opinion that the case for this proposed legislation has not been substantiated, and that consequently the consideration of the bill ought to be postponed for one year. We further consider that during that time His Excellency the Governor General in Council should be asked to make inquiries as to the correctness or otherwise of the statement that since 1906 there has been such improvement in the process of manufacture, as to obviate the need for legislation and that similarly enquiries should also be made as to the extent of the hardship the prohibition is likely to inflict on the poorer people of this country, particularly the agricultural classes.

LAHORE SEWAGE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 24.

With regard to the Lahore sewage scheme submitted by Mr. Dudley, Municipal Engineer, the Finance sub-committee of the Municipality recommended that the Committee would provide half the expenditure required for the scheme, in the hope that Government would contribute the remaining half. The recommendation was considered and accepted at today's municipal meeting, and it was decided to raise a loan of five lakhs at once and arrange for the balance from ordinary revenue.

HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEB. 24.

On the report of the Inspection Committee recommending the disaffiliation of the Hindu College, Delhi, in the Science Department, coming up before the Syndicate of the Punjab University, Mr. Ewing, the Vice-Chancellor, recommended and the Syndicate decided that the Science Department of the College should be again inspected in June. There will be no disaffiliation meanwhile; the other departments of the College will be inspected next year. The new Board of Trustees of the College are going to take steps to improve the Science Department and strengthen the staff.

THE BUILDING OF NEW DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

It is understood that erections of buildings of Delhi for temporary occupation as residences and offices, while the new capital is being planned and constructed will be proceeded with at once. The ground between the Ridge and the Jumna will be utilized from its narrow northern extremity to its widest reach in the Civil Station. The Metcalfe House estate in particular will be built upon and northward of this house will be put up for clerical establishments. Building operations will be carried on continuously during the next seven or eight months.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a refuge siding with the necessary interlocking arrangements at Sayan on the main line of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

Mr. J. H. Heap, Executive Engineer, attached to Inspection Circle No, 3, Lucknow is transfered to Inspection Circle No. 1, Calcutta, as an attached officer until forther orders.

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 25.

The *Pioneer* says that a 2ft. 6in. line of railway from Kalabagh to Bannu had made good progress. It is about 88 miles in length. A branch line is also under survey from Lakki to Pezu and this may eventually be extended to Tank.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

Business for the Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

There will be meetings of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 26th, 27th, and 28th instant.

On the 26th, Sir R. Craddock will introduce the Game Bill, and Mr. B. N. Basu will move that his Special Marriage Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

On the 27th, Mr. Clark will present the Select Committees' reports on the Life Assurance Companies Bill and the Provident Insurance Societies Bill. Mr. Gokhale will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that steps should now be taken to bring district administrations into closer touch with the people by creating as far as possible in every district in the different provinces a District Council composed of not more than nine members, partly elected and partly nominated, whose functions should be merely advisory to begin with, and whom the Collector should ordinarily be directed to consult in all important matters.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhoy will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a portion of the income derived from the sale of jail products be credited periodically to the individual-prisoners concerned, and the accumulations be given to them at the time of release.

On the 28th, Sir Reginald Craddock will lay on the table the Select Committee's report on the Lunacy Bill.

Mr. B. N. Basu will move:—That this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to enquire into police administration in India, and the necessity for amending the law relating to confessions in criminal cases.

Mr. Gokhale will move that this Council recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council that the Government of India, should now take the necessary steps to prohibit the recruitment of Indian labourers under contract of indenture whether for employment at home or any British colony.

TWO VESSELS COLLIDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 24.

A collision occurred early this morning in the harbour near the submarine pier between s. s. "Patriek Stewart," while proceeding to sea, and the s. s. "Bassino" which was entering the harbour in charge of pilot Potbury. Both vessels are damaged, but not seriously. An inquiry will be held in the matter.

MAIHAR MURDER CHARGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

Lieut.-Colonel Bayley, Special Sessions Judge, trying the accused Hira Singh and Tikara charged with the murder of Raja Randhir Singh of Maithar, recorded the statements of the accused on Friday, to the effect that they were not guilty. The learned Sessions Judge framed charges against Hira Singh, under Section 302, and Tikaram under Section 302 together with Section 109 of the Indian Penal Code. Both the accused pleaded not guilty.

The 2nd of March has been fixed for the recording of evidence on behalf of the defence.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Lieut.-Colonel L. G. Watkins, Director of Ordnance Stores, is granted eight months' leave.

Major E. B. Barratt, 106th Pioneers, is appointed Commandant of the School of Musketry.

The Government of India have decided that Indian ranks of Indian Sappers and Miners Corps, who are transferred to the Signal Companies shall draw regimental pay and bhatta at the rates laid down for the 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners in the Army Regulations.

The Government of India have been pleased to sanction the grant of travelling and detention allowances as if on duty to offices deputed to another station to the Superintendent of the firing of teams in rifle matches, where the rules do not permit of the matches being fired without the presence of an officer from an outstation.

The Secretary of State for India has decided to apply the principle of the issue of small advances on embarkation for India to join their husbands to the wives of warrant and non-commissioned officers on the India unattached list, provided that the soldiers agree to this being done and that this request for the issue of the advance is produced in India Office.

The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State have sanctioned the adoption for the Royal Field Artillery in India, of the establishment of one Army Ordnance Corps armament artificer for each the Brigade and one Royal Artillery fitter for each battery, in lieu of the present establishment of one Army Ordnance Corps armament artificer for each Battery.

The Army Ordnance Corps armament artificer will, in future, form part of the establishment of the brigade headquarters, and will be required to carry out in conjunction with artillery fitters of the batteries all repairs to the equipment of the Brigade.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent wires :—The *Daily Telegraph's* Constantinople correspondent contradicts yesterday's statement from Kariabachi, and says that the plans of the Halif-Baghdad section will not be ready for sanction for three or four months.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, FEB. 24.

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Sind Light Railway, Limited, it was resolved to recommend a dividend, of 4 per cent. on Mirpurkhas Jhudo capital for six months ending 31st December last. This together with an interim dividend of 3 per cent. paid in July makes a total dividend of 7 per cent. for the year 1911.

BANK OF BURMA.

Meeting of Bombay Shareholders.

A meeting of Bombay shareholders and depositors of the Bank of Burma was held on Saturday in the Brokers' Hall, Fort, Bombay, to consider the liquidators' report and transact other business. Mr. D. E. Wacha presided at the meeting which a was largely attended. Mr. A. P. Ferguson, one of the two joint liquidators who had drawn up the report, was also present to enlighten the members as regards the statements made in the liquidators' report. Mr. Baker of Messrs. Little & Co., solicitors, also attended.

Mr. B. J. Dhondi wanted to know whether the extraordinary resolution passed by the Bank for the winding up of the Company and the appointment of a liquidator had been confirmed fourteen days after by a majority of three-fourths of the creditors present; otherwise, he said, the resolution was illegal.

Mr. Baker observed that there were two ways of winding up a compay, namely by passing extraordinary and ordinary resolutions. Extraordinary resolutions required only its meeting and did not require confirmation.

The Chairman ruled Mr. Dhondi's question out of order, as the question of legality or otherwise of the resolution was not before them. If anybody had a doubt as to its legality, he might go before the Court.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dahyabhai then asked whether all the shares of the bank had depreciated in value; whether the persons to whom these shares had been given were solvent, and whether the liquidators knew their names?

Mr. Ferguson said the liquidators knew all the names, but they could not publish them. They wrote to them calling on them to pay up the amounts, but none of them had done so yet.

In reply to some more questions Mr. Ferguson said Mower and Co. received very large advances. There were three directors of this Company formerly but now there were only two, Mr. Clifford and Mr. Mower.

Mr. Bhagubhai, Dahyabhai: And Mr. Chifford is son-in-law of Mr. Mower?

Mr. Ferguson: Yes.

Mr. Ferguson further said Mower and Co. had, in return for the loans advanced to them, given a number of securities for Rs. five lakhs, but most of them were unrealisable.

Replying to another question by Mr. Bhagubhai, Mr. Ferguson said the balance sheet of 1909 had not been signed by the auditor. The directors said the auditor was ill at the time. The money was advanced to Mower and Co., by Mr. Mower and Mr. Clifford themselves as directors of the Bank. It was lent from a very early period, even since the Bank had been started.

Mr. Bhagubhai then put a number of questions about the steps to be taken to recover the money, and such other things, when the Chairman appealed to the creditors present to refrain from putting unreasonable questions. He added they should ask for details of those things which might be within the knowledge of the liquidators. They had taken every step possible to recover the money. They were at a very early stage of the liquidation and should not ask unreasonable questions.

Mr. Dharamchand Dahyabhai put some questions, which the chairman ruled out of order, holding that they were irrelevant. The Chairman said they should decide what further practical steps should be taken that day. Some member might put a cut and dried resolution, which they could discuss.

THANKING THE LIQUIDATOR.

Mr. Bhagubhai Dahyabhai then moved a proposition thanking Mr. Ferguson for the trouble he had taken in making an able report.

The motion was carried unanimously, amid applause.

The Chairman said the Committee they had appointed had drafted a number of resolutions. The first of these was as follows: "That application be made to the Court for an order directing that the voluntary liquidation of the Bank shall continue but subject to the supervision of the Court."

Mr. Bhagubhai Dahyabhai moved an amendment to the effect that an application be made to the Court at Rangoon to wind up the affairs of the Bank under the India Companies Act through the Court.

The Chairman pointed out that there were three kinds of liquidation. The first was voluntary liquidation, the second voluntary liquidation under the supervision of the Court, and the third, liquidation entirely under the supervision of the Court. The third was the most costly and the first was cheaper than the second.

Mr. Bhagubai's amendment being put to the vote was lost, only three voting in favour of it. The original motion was then carried.

The Chairman next put the second resolution before the meeting which desired that Mr. Holdsworth continue to be the sole liquidator of the Company.

Mr Bhagubhai moved an amendment appointing Mr. Holdsworth and Mr. B. Cowasji of Rangoon as joint liquidators.

After some discussion the amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was then put as a substantive proposition and passed.

The Chairman then moved the third and fourth resolutions of the Committee, which were as follows: —"That the Liquidators be empowered to take such proceedings against any Director or other officer of the Bank, whether in office at the time of the suspension of payment by the Bank or not, as they may consider expedient and as they may be advised by their legal advisers are maintainable subject nevertheless to the provisions of the following resolution. That this meeting is of opinion that any such proceedings should not be taken if the Liquidator is of opinion or is so advised that the effect of any such proceedings will or may in any way jeopardise or depreciate the value of any assets of the Bank or the assets of any firm or Company in which the Bank is interested whether contigently, indirectly or otherwise."

Mr. Baker pointed out that this resolution empowered the liquidators to use their discretion. If they thought that by taking legal proceedings against the directors, the interests of the creditors would be jeopardised, they might use their direction and not institute the proceedings.

The resolution was carried.

It was next resolved to send a copy of these resolutions to the liquidators.

THE LIQUIDATORS' REPORT.

One of the creditors present asked Mr. Ferguson whether the liquidators maintained their report word for word. The creditor said the directors had also made a report and he therefore wanted to know if the liquidators maintained their report.

Mr. Ferguson said he would like to confirm the liquidators' report (Loud applause). They could prove the statements made in it, to the hilt. The directors' report was mere words. (Applause).

Mr. M. A. J. Noble volunteered to represent the Bombay creditors at the meetings to be held in Calcutta and Rangoon.

A vote thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.

Importation Restricted in Burma.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

A notification has been issued prohibiting from the 1st of March the bringing by sea or land into Burma by post of hyppdermic syringes or needles for hypodermic injections and restricting the importation of these articles by other means to those by which they are imported by medical practitioners or licensed pharmacists as defined by the rules under the Opium Act.

FIRE IN RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

A serious fire broke out this morning, in East Rangoon causing damage to the extent of Rs. 40,000 by destroying four houses.

THE COLABA FIRE.

Municipal Commissioner's Report.

The following report by the Municipal Commissioner is published :—

I have the honour to forward for the information of the Corporation the following report on the fire that occurred on Tuesday, the 20th instant, at the Cotton Green, Colaba. In view of the great amount of damage done to the cotton stored on the spot and the questions that have been raised as to the adequacy of the arrangements made for coping with the fire, I have made a full personal enquiry into the matter, and the report that I now make is based on the statements taken by me.

The fire occurred among bales of cotton stacked in piles in the open. So far as I am aware, the cause of the fire is entirely unknown, and must remain conjectural. The first question is to decide at what time the fire reached the point at which it was detected. The first positive evidence obtainable is that of a Parsi who was working in a room in the cotton exchange. This gentleman says he heard an alarm of fire, and going out to the "Jetha", saw five piles of cotton bales burning. He says he took the time which was 1-10 p. m. (The times throughout this report will be given in Standard Time). He says he was joined immediately by Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps, who told him at 1-15, that he had already given the alarm to the Fire Brigade Head Station at Byculla. The Parsi first saw a fire engine working at 1-35 p. m. Now if this account could be accepted, it would explain the stories of the long delay in the arrival of water, without involving any discredit on the Fire Brigade and the water Department since, as will be shown below, these offices were undoubtedly warned much later. But, although I have no doubt of the good faith of the gentleman in question, I have equally no doubt that he is entirely mistaken in the times he gives for the outbreak. To begin with, it is altogether at variance with Mr. Scully's account. The latter informs me that he was in his quarters at Grants' Buildings, quite close to the scene of fire, when one of the auxiliary watchmen of his Corps, whose duty it was to patrol the cotton green, came and gave him the alarm at 1-24. The Watchman told Mr. Scully that he had already sent a coolie to the Colaba Fire Brigade Station. Mr. Scully ran at once to the scene of fire, telling his wife to give the necessary alarms on the telephone, which, as will be seen later, she did most promptly. Mr. Scully states that he arrived at the scene of the fire at 1-26. The other evidence is altogether in favour of the times given by Mr. Scully. In the first place, the first alarm to the Police was given by a Police Constable who ran and informed Sub-Inspector Ahmed Ali at the Police Station at 1-30. Secondly, the first telephone call is recorded by the Telephone Office as having been given at 1-35. This was from telephone No. 32 at the Cotton Trades Association rooms to the Fire Brigade at Byculla. I do not believe that this message, for some reason or other, got through but there were numerous other calls almost simultaneously. I have received the numbers of nineteen such calls which were made within the few minutes immediately following the one at 1-25, and there were others subsequently, which were not noted, as the alarm had been so fully given. Now if twenty people took the trouble to call up the Fire Brigade at and immediately after 1-26, it stands to reason that no one would have given the alarm between 1-10 and 1-25, if the fire had been observed, as stated by the Parsi gentleman, at the time first mentioned. It may therefore be concluded that the fire was first observed a minute or two before 1-24, when Mr. Scully was called. It must of course have been in existence for some minutes previously as it had obtained a firm hold when Mr. Scully came to the place, but with the large number of people working and watching in the neighbourhood, it could have been noticed much before the time assigned. Once fairly started on account of the close proximity of the piles of bales and of the high wind the fire spread rapidly.

The next point is the speed with which the fire engines turned out and proceeded to the spot. The time at which the alarm was given by a stranger, (doubtless the coolie despatched by the auxiliary watchman) at the Colaba Fire Station is shown as 1-29. This is a minute or two later than would have been expected, but must be approximately correct, as the alarm which was at once given by the direct telephone communication with the Head Office at Byculla, had already been anticipated. The first alarm was received there at 1-29 by the Chief Officer, and was that given by Mrs. Scully from Mr. Scully's quarters (Telephone No. 485). This was followed immediately by the alarm from the Colaba Fire Station. Mr. Greenop immediately gave the necessary orders, and started for the fire in his own motor car. I may state that Mr. Robinson of the Telephone Company was with Mr. Greenop when the alarm was received, and confirms the approximate correctness of the time though he did not note it from his own watch. The alarm in the water Department was received by Mr. Trivess Smith, at 1-28, and it may be noted that there can be no doubt as to the absolute correctness of this time, as Mr. Smith made a note of it at the time, after comparing his watch with that of Mr. Waite, the Chief Accountant, whose watch is kept correct with the Gun Fire and with the G. I. P. Railway clock. Mr. Trivess Smith at once issued the necessary orders to Ward A office but that office had immediately before received the alarm from the Byculla Fire Station through the Babula Tank Office. It may therefore be taken as proved that the alarms were received at the Brigade Head Quarters, and at the Water Department Head Quarters, practically simultanously at 1-28 or 1-29. The Colaba Fire appliances were ot course turned out immediately on the alarm, and the hose reel arrived at the scene of fire at about 1-31 p. m., followed by the steamer at 1-33. The Fort steamer arrived at about 1-40, the Haines Road appliances at 1-45, the Bhuleshwar steamer about 1-50. By 2 p. m. there were 6 engines working. I think there is no reason to doubt that all the stations turned out promptly and efficiently. The Chief Officer, I may note, arrived at the scene shortly before 1-45.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The next point to be considered is the turning on of the water. The water supply of Bombay is at present not continuous but intermittent and has been so, it may be remarked, since 1899. The pressure in the mains is therefore shut off during certain hours, and it was so shut off at the time of the occurrence of the fire. The necessary orders were at once issued after the receipt of the alarm in the Municipal offices, which was as above noted at 1-28, for the opening of the 18" Sluice Valve at the Flora Fountain. This was done by a Sub-Inspector and the sluicemen from the Fort Brigade Station at 1-34 p.m. The correctness of this time is shown by the record from the automatic Bristol's pressure Record Gauges at the Flora Fountain, and at the Afghan Memorial Church Colaba. These records, were taken off by Mr. Trivess Smith personally, in company with Mr. Waite, the same afternoon, and have been in Mr. Waite's custody ever since, except when I have had them for examination. Mr. Trivess Smith's times were, I may say, given to me during the course of the afternoon. I wish to draw the attention of members of the Corporation particularly to these details, because they show beyond possibility of doubt the correctness of the time given for the turning on of the water and because they establish the absolute impossibility of such stories as have been put into circulation of the firemen remaining helpless spectators of the fire for half an hour.

The times are, however, fully corroborated by all the evidence available of persons actually on the spot. The Colaba appliances, arriving as I have said, at 1-31 and 1-33, were on the spot before the water had been turned on. The Colaba steamer however, having come from so short a distance, did not have sufficient steam to get to work till 1-36. At that time, seven minutes after it got the call, there was sufficient water for it to begin to work. When the Fort steamer arrived at 1-40 there was water for it at once to get to work. Mr. Allen of the Salvage Corps, who I may note, got the alarm at 1-26 and was on the spot at 1-30 informs me that there was water at 1-40. Superintendent Flanagan, who arrived almost simultaneously with the Fort steamer at 1-40, says there was then water in the hose, though not of great pressure. This would of course depend on whether the engine whose hose he saw had got fully to work. By the time the Chief Officer arrived, the Colaba and Fort Engines were working fully with a sufficient supply. I think it must be clear from these statements that the water supply was turned on as rapidly as possible. I may observe that the Fire Brigade Officers would have no possible motive for sheltering the Water Department, or for alleging they had a water supply when they had not. If they

had any reason for not telling the exact truth, it would clearly be exactly in the opposite direction.

Once the fire engine got to work I do not think there can be any question that the supply was adequate. The pressure from the main was 40 lbs at once, and was afterwards increased by the closing of other valves. It is of course possible that the jets in some cases appeared disappointing to the onlookers. But in the first place the engines arriving at different times had to get to work: secondly, as all available hydrants were being used, the lengths of hose were very great, and the strength of the jets correspondingly weakened from the long leads and thirdly owing to the very rapid spread of the fire, and the number of points that had to be defended (since it must be remembered that the fire area was surrounded by cotton on all sides) it was necessary to split up the lines and to increase the number of jets. The quantity of water was amply sufficient. The Corporation will remember that an additional 12" main has been laid of recent years to the Cotton Green. There were thus two 12" and one 7" mains available, capable of giving respectively 1,387 and 360 gallons per minute, so that the total quantity available was 3,134 gallons per minute. The quantity required for the six engines working was 2,100 gallons per minute, so that there was an ample margin. The whole Fort supply had, of course, to be cut off to give this amount. When the tide rose, however, it was possible to utilize the sea water from the Sassoon Dock, and to give the Fort a supply from midnight to 4 a.m.

WORK OF THE BRIGADE.

I do not think there can be two opinions about the excellent work of the Chief Officer, Mr. Greenop, his officers and men. This statement is based not merely on my own observation, but on that of all competent persons present at the spot, with whom I have conversed. By his personal example, and by the disposition of his men, Mr. Greenop got the best work possible out of the appliances at his disposal. The occasion was one of great anxiety. The wind was constantly high throughout the afternoon, and till late in the evening. The cotton in the adjoining range of godowns full of bales was on fire three times. Had it got fully ablaze, nothing could have prevented a most disastrous conflagration. This is the first big fire that has occurred since Mr. Greenop took charge of the Brigade, and I think that he can well be congratulated on the result of his efforts, and the Corporation on possessing such an officer. The officers and men worked with great devotion. It is not possible to expect the highest intelligence from the rank and file: but they stuck to their work in the presence of great difficulties. It was not possible to give them any rest even for food till well on in the night, and most of them were working till next morning.

A fire such as this always suggests the advisability of further precautions. The most obvious one is the prevision of fire alarms at the Cotton Green. It is true that such alarms ought not to be of great value in the day time.: but even in the present case some minutes might have been saved, while people were running to the Colaba Fire Station, and to Mr. Scully's quarters: and at night they would be invaluable. The committee of the Corporation has now decided to recommend that such alarms should be established at various points throughout the City: and the Cotton Green should certainly be the first point protected.

It has also been suggested that a floating steamer should be provided which could be used in the case of such fires in pumping water from the sea. The amount of water that could be pumped by such a steamer would be great, and it would be of great use, if the water supply proved inadequate, which did not occur in this case. But, on the other hand, such a steamer could not get to work so quickly as the land steamers: the length of lines required would be very great to allow for the tide, and the expense of establishment and upkeep would be so great that I do not think that the Corporation should consider its provision, unless the Fire Insurance Association press for it and are willing to contribute towards its cost.

It will be advisable to get the Cotton Green area properly drained. Much damage has been caused to cotton little injured by fire by the pools of water which have formed and these constitute a menace to health. The necessary action will be taken with this object. It may also be necessary to provide petrol depots for the Fire Brigade at various points instead of concentrating at Byculla. The consumption of the petrol engines is very heavy in the case of a big fire, and difficulty would have occurred in this case, had not the Tramway Company kindly placed its stock at our disposal.

To sum up, I think the conclusion must be that all that was possible was done: that the Fire Brigade turned out promptly and worked well: that the water supply was turned on as speedily as possible, and that it was well maintained. I need hardly say that I have been at pains to find out the facts, since no concealment would do any department of the Municipality any good. The real quarrel that exists is with the fact that the water supply of Bombay is not continuous. My report on that question is now in print and will be before the Corporation at its next meeting. The supply of Bombay can be made continuous, and can be kept so, if the citizens of the future decide that this should be done.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

Co-operation of Hindu Conference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

Dr. Rash Behari Ghosh presided at a large gathering of delegates of the All Bengal Hindu Educational Conference in Cornwallis Street, Calcutta, to-day, when a number of resolutions were passed urging co-operation amongst all Hindu sects further to help the Government in disseminating education, also by the formation of branch societies in all sub-divisions to assist.

DEATH OF MR. R. O. WALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 25.

Mr. R. O. Wales, Secretary of the Rangoon Municipality, died last night, from hemorrhage of the brain followed by a stroke of paralysis. The deceased has started life as a clerk in the Municipal office in 1874 and had been for the last five years the Secretary. The funeral which took place to-day was largely attended.

COLONEL MAYNARD'S ILLNESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 25.

To-night's bulletin states that Colonel Maynard, I. M. S., who had an attack of cholera, is making good progress.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C. M. P., speaking at Exeter on Feb. 6, said the one man in this country who had responsibility more than any other in the last four years for the insecurity of English capital and for the depreciation of English investments was the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The state of finances of St. Battholomew's Hospital Fund has occupied the Court of Governors for some time past. From a report it appears that the annual deficiency for the five years 1906-10 averaged £7,500, and debts at present amounting to £375,360 have been incurred. An earnest effort is therefore now to be made to place the finances on a sounder footing, for, unless the annual deficiency can be met by subscriptions or otherwise, the Governors would be under the unfortunate necessity of closing a wing containing 200 beds.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Proposed Formation of Indian Association.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The rapid expansion, during recent years of the teaching of science throughout India as well as the multiplication of laboratories in colleges and institutions designed for research purposes has disclosed a lack of scientific organisation which calls for the attention of all those engaged upon education and research work in the country. The isolated worker in India is, for the most part, deprived of the help afforded by scientific reference libraries and his difficulties are enhanced by the fact that he is removed from the European environment whence he draws in large measure his inspiration.

We feel that the disabilities under which science suffers in India would be in part ameliorated and that an impetus would be given to research work by the establishment of some central organisation after the manner of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, whereby different workers throughout the country might be brought into touch with one another more closely. The attention of the society might be directed to every field of enquiry and to every aspect of scientific activity whether purely theoretical or applied to those numerous special problems offered by the Indian Empire and peculiar to its natural and economic conditions. The study of endemic diseases, of the conditions governing agriculture and forestry, of engineering problems in the tropics and sub-tropics, of the natural products of plants and of the mineral resources of the country, all these subjects call for extensive and systematic research in the laboratories with which India is now equipped. Behind this there is the larger educational problem that of presenting to the minds of the people the aims of science, its purpose and ideals, its value as an instrument of social and economic improvement.

The objects of the proposed society are similar to those of the British Association and they cannot be stated better than in the words which form the preamble to the constitution of that body: "to give a stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific enquiry; to promote the intercourse of societies and individuals interested in science in different parts of the country, to obtain a more general attention to the objects of pure and applied science, and the removal of any disadvantage of public kind which may impede its progress."

It is to be noticed that co-operation with the activities of the Society would not preclude the publication of results in European periodicals nor in departmental journals dealing with particular branches of research; its primary aim is to afford a medium of communication between workers in different parts of India. Accordingly, it is proposed to establish an association which shall hold an Annual Meeting (sectional or otherwise) in the more populous Indian towns where papers might be read and discussed, the proceedings to be published in the form of an Annual Report. We invite your opinion as to the expediance of foundiag a society of this kind and would be glad to know whether, in the event of its successful inauguration, you would be glad to support it on the general lines indicated above. The success of the scheme naturally depends upon the extent and representativeness of the support accorded to it. We hope to arrange an early meeting in Calcutta, where the details might take practical shape.

In conclusion, attention may be drawn to a most important aspect of the scheme, namely, that concerning the co-operation of Indians. We realise that the future of science in India depends upon the adequacy of the practical training which students receive in College laboratories, and furthermore, that nothing is better calculated to increase its efficiency than the inculcation of research as the ultimate purpose of all scientific knowledge. It is unnecessary to point out how many and varied are the problems awaiting solution and how intimately the social and economic future of India is bound up with the successful application of scientific methods to all the activities, whether agrarian or industrial, of the community. We cordially invite the participation of Indian scientists, convinced in the belief that in such measure as it is accorded the objects of the society shall more nearly approach fulfilment and its usefulness and permanence be assured.

The undersigned, who in response to a public demand for action are undertaking the task of arranging an informal plebiscite on the question, would be glad of the favour of your opinion, and request that replies be sent to either of the addresses indicated below.

P.S. MACMAHON, M. Sc. (MAN.), B. Sc. (OXON.),
Professor of Chemistry, Canning College, Lucknow.
J. L. SIMONSEN, D. Sc. (MAN.),
Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.

MATRICULATION AND PRIZES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Before the Matriculation and other examinations of the Bombay University commenced last year, I announced through the papers that I would give as prize one set of my work "Useful Instructions" in matters religious, moral, and other in three vols. (price, Rupees seven) in each of the following cases:—

(a) To the Hindu boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination.

(b) To the Mahomedan boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination.

(c) To the Parsee boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination.

(d) To the Christian boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination.

(e) To the girl of any community who obtains the highest number of marks among the girls at the Matriculation examination.

(f) To the student (boy or girl) who obtains the highest number of marks at the Matriculation examination from out of the four schools in Surat teaching up to the Matriculation standard.

(g) To the boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Previous examination.

(h) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Intermediate examination.

(i) To the boy or girl who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the B. A. examination.

(j) To the boy or girl, who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the M. A. Examination.

I beg now to notify through the medium of your valuable paper that the prizes have been won as under:—

(a) Mr. Sakharam Kashinath Agashe of the Nuton Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona. The prize has been delivered through the Headmaster of the Institution.

(b) Mr. Kassamali Ahmedbhoy Rahimbhoy of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, delivered to the student.

(c) Mr. Darashah Edibam of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

(d) Mr. Aloysius Soares of St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

(e) Miss Alice Helen Zuberbuhler of St. John Cannon High School, Bombay, entrusted to the Principal for delivery at the ensuing prize distribution ceremony.

(f) Mr. Jani Ratilal Parvatishankar of the Surat Government High School, delivered through the Headmaster.

(g) Mr. Natvarlal Harilal Bhagwati of the Baroda College, delivere through the Principal.

(h) Mr. Arthur Sidney Barron of the St. Xavier's College, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

(i) Mr. Keshavlal Vajeshankar Dholakia of the Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, delivered through the Principal.

(j) Mr. Prabhakar Anant Malve of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, delivered through the Principal.

I also give one set as prize in the Sanatan religious and moral examination to be held this year to the first successful student of the Previous, Intermediate, and B. A. classes respectively. In conclusion, I beg most heartily to thank the said heads of institutions for helping me in delivering my prizes.—Yours, etc.

MOTILAL M. MUNSHI, B A., LL B.,
Pleader, High Court.

Dumas, Feb. 22.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

Hilarity Wins the Byculla Cup.

The big-race meeting in Bombay came to an end on Saturday afternoon when an exceptionally large crowd filled the enclosures to see the races, and especially the Byculla Cup run. The regular race-goers of course were there, but in addition, on Saturday, many persons had foregathered from a desire to attend one of the season's social events and not with any interest in the financial aspect of racing. Ladies were well represented and the Lawn presented a pretty sight dotted as it was with dainty confections in variegated shades. The fields were not large, there being less than eight starters on four occasions, a fact which did not gladden the hearts of the place betters on the totalisator. However, some exciting finishes provided a most interesting day's sport, and although four outsiders and a second favourite came home, the races won by Grand Duke and Abdul Malik were remunerative to many of the backers.

In the blue-ribbon of the Bombay Turf the Byculla Cup, nine horses faced the starters. Speculation in the Ring was heavy and the Loaf, Brogue, Hilarity, Wayward and Wild, and Coat of Arms were all well backed, the two first named horses being joint favourites at the good price of seven to two against. In the race Hilarity came away from the "gate" first; then Mil led past the grandstand, which was thronged with an eager crowd. Wayward and Wild then led to five furlongs where Coat of Arms appeared to be coming to the front. Near the bend, Hilarity once more assumed the premier position with the Loaf following her closely. Hilarity, however, stayed out in the straight, Aborigine, Coat of Arms's stable companion, coming into third place. Out of the five entries for the Gaye Cup Mauveron was scratched. Regalia was made anodds on favourite while Encourage was next in demand. Evening Herald made the winning for the outsider, Kiora, which came away in the straight to win by five lengths from Regalia. Despite the fact that Regalia was badly left at the start Whalley brought her up into second place. Sperry was the favourite for the Worli Plate with Macann next in demand but all the horses were backed except perhaps Danseuse. In the race Danseuse soon took the lead and won by a length from Macann, Lord Carlyon being third. Next came the long distance Arab event in the Turf Club Cup, and Tajilmulook, Artist, Valens and Winchester were all recipients of support. Parliament led out past the stand, but nearing the mile post Sir Visto went to the front and led throughout to win by a length from Tajilmulook's stable companion, Merrily. Valens was third, a length and a half behind Merrily. The Desert Plate was the first race of the day in which the favourite won and although Regent received some support Wootton's mount led the whole way and won easily from the latter pony with Whalley up. Sir Hugo came into third place. The Mansfield Plate was one in which the public were divided as to what to back for win. Rent was, if anything the shortest in price, but Hoppner and Chabham each had a strong following. Watch Tower and Hoppner were in front at first and then Malmsey and Socialist came up. In the straight, however, Templeman's sterling mount came up and beat Chobham by a decisive margin. The Asian Plate gave the punters a chance of recovering some of their losses for Abdul Malik, the favourite, won by five lengths from Ashtroff, the next pony in demand. During the day Brown rode two winners, including the winner of the Byculla Cup and Templeman was seen first past the post on two occasions. The remaining events went to Ferguson, Kamad and Wootton, respectively.

The detailed results are as follows:—

THE GAYE CUP.—Rs. 3,000 to winner, Rs. 750 to second and Rs. 350 to third. Distance—7 furlongs:—

Mr. M. Goculdas's Kiora, 7st. 9lbs.....Ferguson 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Regalia, 9st. 2lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr. Kelso's Encourage, 7st. 3lbs.....McGlone 3

ALSO RAN:—Evening Herald.

BETTING:—6 to 4 on Regalia, 3 to 1 against Encourage, 6 to 1 against Evening Herald and Kiora.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 43; Places, Rs. 16-8, Rs. 12-8.

THE RACE.—Regalia was left at the gate. Evening Herald made the running from Encourage, and in the straight Kiora came away and won easily. Won by five lengths a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 29 4-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. Bleache.)

THE WORLI PLATE.—Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 400 to second, and Rs. 200 to third. Distance—5 furlongs:—

Mr. G. K's Danseuse 6st. 7lbs.....Kamad 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's Macann, 9st. 10lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr. Goculdas's Lord Carlyon, 9st. 6lbs.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Sperry, Lancelar and Ruby Tin.

BETTING:—2 to 1 against Sperry 5 to 2 against Macann, 4 to 1 against Lord Carlyon and Danseuse, 6 to 1 against Lancelar, and Ruby Tin.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 36, Rs. 25-8.

THE RACE.—All left the gate in a line. At the four furlongs Lord Carlyon was leading, but Danseuse came up and won from Macann who made up ground in the straight. Won by a length, a neck between second and third. Time—1min. 2secs.

(Winner trained by D. Greenhalgh.)

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Rs. 5,000 to the winner, Rs. 1,250 to the second, and Rs. 600 to the third. A Handicap for Arabs. Distance.—1 mile, 5 furlongs.

Mr. Heath's Sir Visto 8st. 10lbs.....Templeman 1
Ali bin Talib's Merrily 8st. 11b.....Whalley 2
Mr. G. K's Valens 8st. 10lbs.....Brown 3

ALSO RAN: Artist Tajilmulook, Winchester, Parliament and Last Chance.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Artist, 3 to 1 against Winchester, 4 to 1 against Merrily, 6 to 1 against Tajilmulook and Valens, 10 to 1 against Last Chance, Sir Visto and Parliament.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 133-8; Places Rs. 35, Rs. 21, Rs. 20-8.

THE RACE:—Parliament led from Winchester and Sir Visto to the nine furlongs where Valens and Artist drew up and they ran in the order named to near the bend where Tajilmulook was third. In the straight Sir Visto was followed home by Merrily which came up with a dash. Won by a length, a length and a half between second and third. Time—3mins. 11 1-5secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed.)

BYCULLA CLUB CUP.—A cup value £50 presented by the Members of the Byculla Club and Rs. 13,750 from the Fund. The cup and Rs. 10,000 to the winner, Rs. 2,500 to the second, and Rs. 1,250 to the third. A Handicap for Horses:—Distance—1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Hilarity 9st. 3lbs.....Brown 1
Mr. Garda's The Loaf 8st. 6lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr. G. K's Aborigine 8st. 9lbs.....Templeman 3

ALSO RAN.—Coat of Arms, Brogue, Master Delaval, Hamara, Wayward and Wild, and Mil.

BETTING.—7 to 2 against Loaf and Borgue, 4 to 1 against Hilarity and Wayward and Wild 5 to 1 against Coat of Arms, 6 to 1 against Master Delaval, 8 to 1 against Aborigine, 10 to 1 against Hamara and Mil.

TOTALISATOR:—Win, Rs. 72-8; Places, Rs. 19, Rs. 18, Rs. 39-8.

THE RACE:—Hilarity led first and then Mil went past the stand followed by Wayward and Wild. At five furlongs Coat of Arms was fourth. At the bend the Loaf was prominent, but Hilarity won decisively with Aborigine third; won by a length, four lengths between second and third. Time:—2 min. 50 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

THE DESERT PLATE:—Rs. 1,000 to the winner, Rs. 300 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. Distance—About 1 mile 1 furlong:—

Mr. Lion's Grand Duke, 10st. 6lbs.....Wootton 1
Mr. R. R. S's Regent, 7st. 6lbs.....Whalley 2
Mr. Heath's Sir Hugo, 8st. 8lbs.....Templeman 3

ALSO RAN:—Shawcutt, Well Done, Money Gold and Bargomaster.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Grand Duke, 7 to 2 against Regent, 5 to 1 against Sir Hugo and Well Done, 6 to 1 against Money Gold, 10 to 1 against Shawcutt, 15 to 1 against Burgomaster.

Totalisator:—Win Rs. 27; Places, Rs. 19-8, Rs. 18-8.

THE RACE:—Grand Duke was first away followed by Shawcutt, near the half mile Grand Duke still led followed by Shawcutt, Sir Hugo and Money Gold, nearing the bend Sir Hugo and Regent were prominent but Grand Duke won with ease in the straight, won by three lengths, a length and a half between second and third. Time.—2 min. 7 1-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Goolam Ali)

THE MANSFIELD PLATE.—Rs. 5000 to the winner, Rs. 1,250 to the second, and Rs. 600 to the third. A handicap for horses:—Distance—6 furlongs:—

Mr. Heath's Elser, 8st.....Templeman 1
Mr. Garda's Chobham 8st.....Whalley 2
Mr. Goculdas's Soultline, 9st.....Hoyt 3

ALSO RAN:—Malmsey, Punt, Hoppner, Socialist, Watch Tower, and Devil's Dyke.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Punt, 3 to 1 against Chobham and Hoppner, 6 to 1 against Socialist, 7 to 1 Devil's Dyke, Watch Tower and Elser, 8 to 1 against Malmsey 10 to 1 against Soultline.

Totalisator:—Win, Rs. 112: Places, Rs. 30-8 Rs. 22-8, Rs. 54.

THE RACE:—Watch Tower was first away and led to four furlongs from Hoppner with Malmsey and Socialist next. At the bend Elser came up and won a close race from Chobham, won by three-quarters of a length, a length between second and third. Time:—1 min. 13 4-5 secs.

(Winner trained by C. B. Mahomed).

THE ASIAN PLATE:—Rs. 3,000 to the winner. Rs. 500 to the second, and Rs. 250 to the third. Distance.—6 Furlongs.

Mr. R. R.S's Abdul Malik, 9st. 6lbs.....Robinson 1
Mr. A.S. Oomer's Ashroff. 9st. 2lbs.....Evans 2
Mr. Garda's Grey Falcon, 7st. 4lbs.....Whalley 3

ALSO RAN:—Singer Minerva, Fairplay.

BETTING:—5 to 4 against Abdul Malik, 3 to 1 against Ashroff, 4 to 1 against Singer, 5 to 1 against Grey Falcon, 10 to 1 against Mars and Minerva.

Totalizator:—Win, Rs. 23-8; Places, Rs. 17, Rs. 20.

THE RACE:—Ashroff led from Minerva. At the bend Abdul Malik came away and won as he liked followed by Ashroff and Grey Falcon. Won by five lengths, two lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 21 3-5 secs.

(Winner trained by Byramji Rustomji.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

Results in Seventh Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Although the attendance at the Seventh Extra Meeting was rather poor, and the day very warm, the racing was quite interesting. Two hot favourites, Speedometer and The Witch, failed to bring home safe the money placed on them and Black Buck's victory did not bring the backers much relief as his was a prohibitive price. Ruling Passion won the Elgin Plate his victory being received with a certain amount of surprise. Next Saturday is the last race-day here this season.

Details:—

KALIGHAT PLATE.—(Five Furlongs:)

Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Village, Girl 9st. 7lbs. Robinson 1
Mr. Valentine's Lady Ratcliffe 7st. 4lbs.....Davis 2
Mr. Holder's Winnie R. 9st. 5lbs.....Firth 3

ALSO RAN:—Beryl and Etna.

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Village Girl, 4 to 1 against Lady Ratcliffe, 6 to 1 against Winnie R., 4 to 1 against Beryl, 6 to 1 against Etna.

THE RACE:—The winner led from start to finish and won easily by two lengths and a half, half a length between second and third. Time—1 min 3 1-5 secs.

SELLING HANDICAP.—(Seven Furlongs.)

Mr. Jone's Sacristan 8st. 12lbs.....Williamson 1
Col. Wilson's Speedometer, 9st. 12lbs...Mr. Evers 2
Mr. Smith's J. E. A., 7st.....Davis 3

ALSO RAN:—Dinismarie.

BETTING:—6 to 1 against Sacristan, 6 to 4 on Speedometer, 3 to 1 against J. E. A., 6 to 1 against Dinismarie.

THE RACE.—Dinismarie led for the first three furlongs, then Sacristan came to the front and won easily by two lengths, a length and a quarter between next two. Time—1min 32 1-5secs.

MIDDLETON PLATE.—Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr. La Touche's Moira, 7st 5lbs.....Thobura 1
Mr. Tarrington's Ngakapa, 7st. 5lbs.....Kuhn 2
Mr. Hall's Lady Ann, 9st. 3lbs.....Robinson 3

ALSO RAN:—Makkenly, Lady Grey, Spook, Alton.

BETTING:—5 to 2 against Moira, 4 to 1 against Ngakapa, 6 to 1 Lady Ann, 6 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

THE RACE.—Alton, followed by Lady Grey, led with the rest close up, Moria being last. In the home turn Moira went first and won by a length and three quarters, a length and a quarter between second and third. Time—1min. 30 4-5 secs.

RAWDON PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Jones's Black Buck, 10st. 12lbs.....Firth 1
Mr. Gutschke's Wise Hawk 7st. 4lbs.....Davis 2
Mr. Das's Elpis 6st. 5lbs.....Clements 3

ALSO RAN:—Mahony Boy, Rapin, Isabella.

BETTING:—3 to 1 on Black Buck, 10 to 1 against Wise Hawk, 10 to 1 Elpis, 4 to 1 against Rapin and Mahoney Boy.

THE RACE:—Elpis took a long lead, but in the straight Black Buck sailed away to the front and won by three-quarters of a length. A length and a quarter between second and third. Time:—1 min, 29 2-5 secs.

ELGIN PLATE.—(Distance—6 furlongs.)

Mr. Roy Chowdhury's Ruling Passion 8st. 6lbs. Thoburn 1
H. H. of Cooch Behar's Make Haste 8st. 12lbs. Bland 2
Mr. Das's The Witch 8st. 6lbs.....Kuhn 3

ALSO RAN:—Pressy, Bonny Boy, Bomb, Sacricomar, Alphens, Light Metal, Pyer's Mostyn.

BETTING:—5 to 1 against Ruling Passion, Make Haste; 6 to 4 against The Witch, 3 to 1 against Bowl, 5 to 1 against Pressy, any money the others.

THE RACE:—When the gate went up Ruling Passion jumped to the front and never being headed won comfortably by two lengths and a half, a length and a half between second and third. Time:—(1 min. 16 secs)

JUMPERS' FLAT RACE.—(Distance—Race Course.)

Mr. J. D. Scott's Sea Lad 11st. 5lbs.....Mr. Ever 1
Messrs. Norton and Das's True Love 11st. 4lbs. Mr. Boyan 2
Mr. Butlin's Blix 8st. 10lbs.....Major Winter 3

BETTING:—6 to 4 against Sea Lad, Even Money, True Love, 3 to 1 against Blix.

THE RACE:—True Love led with Blix second. Reaching the straight Sea Lad got away and won ultimately by a length and a quarter, six lengths between second and third. Time 3 min. 9 2-5 secs.

W. I. T. C. MEETING.

Government Racing Bill Discussed.

At the half-yearly General Meeting of the Members of the Western India Turf Club which was held at Mahalakshmi on Saturday morning the position created by the publication in the daily papers of the draft of the Government's Racing Bill was discussed and the view of the meeting was that Government should be asked for the earliest possible information as to when the proposed Bill, would, if passed, come into force and under what conditions race-courses would be licensed.

Consequent upon the publication of the draft bill, Capt. M. R. K. Hodgson withdrew the following resolution which he was to have brought forward at the meeting:—

"That bookmakers are not abolished from the First Enclosure without a referendum to all the members of the W. I. T. C. now present in India."

YACHT CLUB RACES.

["BOMBTAY."]

Those yachtsmen who remained staunch to their colours and refused to be lured away by the counter-attractions at Mahalaxmi on Saturday last were rewarded by having one of the most enjoyable outings we have had this season.

The programme for the day was made up of races for all the classes in cruising trim to Hog Island. All the classes had the same course A and B starting time in hand so as to make the finish more interesting. C class started at 2-40 with Mavourneen right out on the leeward end of the line making the most of the rapidly falling flood by which manœuvre she scored an advantage over Clutha which the latter could not make good though her steersman struggled gamely to the end and only lost by a very narrow margin. Mavourneen therefore carries off the Tomtit Class prize, while Cricket, which was well sailed takes the handicap prize. Marie Louise's crew disappointed her and she was still waiting at her moorings when the gun went, her sporting owner, after waiting sometime longer, finally decided that even if he could not race he was not going to miss the picnic and so set off single handed to make the best of his way to the rendezvous at the other end, no mean task in the very fresh wind that was blowing, and his red sails formed a warm patch of colour on the background of green at the finishing point when the others arrived as he had taken the short cut round the east of Elephanta.

"B" Class started time in hand, Antelope being the first boat off 21 minutes of the two scratch boats, Maya and Corrie. A capital race resulted in the two "Pixie" Class boats taking the honours, Erin winning by a little over two minutes from Trixie.

In "A" class Eileen attempted the impossible and failed honourably to make up start given to Turquoise and Isca, as there is little doubt that, but for certain troubles with native craft which would insist on getting in her way, she would have saved her fresh weather times on both of them. The race resulted in a win for Turquoise with Isca a good second.

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Start time in hand.

Names of Al'ances Boats. on course.	Entered by	Time Allowance M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Turquoise...	21 52	Messrs J W Stokes & J F Preston	4 57 0	1 42 0
Melody ...	21 0	Officers, R A...	5 13 39	1 58 39
Eileen IV...	Scr	Mr J F Watson & Maj Muter..	5 12 58	1 57 58
Isca.....	26 15	Dr E Faulkner...	5 0 21	1 44 21

Course:—Cee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta starboard to finishing line between a flag boat and the bollard on the pier at Hog Island—Length 10·49 miles—Wind fresh—Time-limit 6-45 p. m.—1st prize won by Turquoise—Isca saves entrance.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 2-50 p.m.

Names of Al'ances Boats. on course.	Entered by	Time Allowance M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	8 45	Maj Dobbs, & Capt Maolver..	4 57 7	2 7 7
Antelope ...	21 0	Officers, War wick Regt.....	5 3 7	2 13 7
Erin	11 22	The Hon Mr W T Morison, C S I..	4 54 44	2 4 44
Maya	Scr	Mr T Jenson	5 2 47	2 12 47
Corrie.....	Scr	Mr J B K Macbeth	5 0 52	2 10 52

Course:—Cee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta starboard to finishing line between a flag boat and the bollard on the pier at Hog Island—Length 10·49 miles—Wind strength Fresh—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.—1st prize won by Erin—2nd prize won by Trixie.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP AND TOMTIT CLASS RACE.—Sails at 2-40 p.m.

Names of Al'ances Boats. on Course.	Entered by.	Time Allowance M. S.	Time of Arrival. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Coralie	10 30	Lt Col N Kirby R E.....	4 40 54	1 50 24
Maud	7 0	Officers, R E ...	4 36 35	1 49 35
Mavourneen.	2 37	Mr Newman Taylor	4 31 30	1 48 53
Clutha.....	Scr	Capt J J Welch	4 32 32	1 52 32
Curlew	5 15	Messrs A S Orr & H R Pilcher	4 37 38	1 52 23*
Cricket 21	0	Mr T S Gregson.	4 42 40	1 40 40
Jenny Wren..	1 45	Mr. D Blythe...	4 44 18	2 2 33

Course:—Cee Vessel—Butcher Beacon port—Red Channel Buoy N of Butcher Island starboard—Black and White Buoy N N E Elephanta starboard to finishing line between a flag boat and the bollard on the pier at Hog Island.—Length 10·49 miles—Wind strength fresh—Time-limit 6-45 p.m.—Class prize won by Mavourneen—2nd prize won by Cricket—3rd prize won by Maud,

*Disqualified fouled buoy.

After an excellent dinner the evening was spent very cheerily to the accompaniment of songs and choruses and thence to bed and pleasant slumbers come on shore, some on their boats where the gay mosquito troubleth not.

A most successful tiffin graced by the presence of quite a number of fair enthusiasts wound up a very pleasant week end on Sunday afternoon.

BOMBAY RACQUETS.

The Rifle Brigade beat the Bombay Gymkhana 2—0. Finding Fosbery right off his game and Sanderson considerably short of his but the visitors had little difficulty in winning. They played very steadily and were far superior in service.

The home team held the lead in the second game and should have won, but their play was wanting in 'life,' and they never looked like winners.

MARKER SINGLE.—Hormazji (plus 2) beat Padamji (scr) 3—2.

The continued applause testified to the excellence of the play throughout. It was a keen struggle and the form shewn was brilliant in the extreme. The winner was at his very best, the loser a bit off his service, but bringing off a deadly 'drop' shot time after time Hard rallies usually finished by a deadly 'kill' marked the games and the winner is to be congratulated on beating his old rival.

SAHIBS AND MARKERS—Maj. Greig and Capt. Sloggett playing together beat Mr. Sanderson and Jehangir 3—1. The losers did not show their brilliant form of Friday last. Excellent service and steadiness with flashes of brilliance in the rallies distinguished the play of the winners while the others were erratic and inconsistent. With the score 1—2 against them the losers threw away a useful lead in the fourth game and with it the match.

OPEN SINGLES.

MONDAY, 3—Capt. Sloggett vs. Mr. Sanderson.
TUESDAY, 3-15—The winner of the above, plays the holder, Maj. Greig.

ALLAHABAD FLOWER SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

The annual show of flowers, fruits, vegetables and poultry took place here this afternoon, in the grounds of Government House under a strong committee with the Lieutenant-Governor and the Chief Justice as patrons and Sir George Knox as president. The principal prize winners were:—

For annuals:—Mr. S. B Moultrie, Mr. Justice Chamier, Mrs. Stuart Brooke, the Bishop of Lucknow, General Shaw, Mrs. Tudball, Sir Henry Richards, Mr. Ross Alston, Mrs. Gracey and Mr. Justice Banerjee.

For foliage and flowering plants:—Sir Henry Richads, Mr. W. K. Porter, Mrs. Stuart Brooke, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Rattigan, and Mrs. Lucker.

For cut flowers, boquets, and roses:—The Bishop of Lucknow, Mrs. Ryves, Dr. Hill, M-. Justice Chamier, Mrs. Stuart Brooke, and Sir George Knox.

For floral display on dinner table best arranged:—1st, Mrs. Ross Alston, 2nd, Mrs. Hill, 3rd, Miss Stuart Brooke.

For vegetables:—Sir Henry Richards, Rana Gyan Jung Bahadur, Mr. Justice Banerjee, Mrs. Izat, Bishop of Lucknow, General Shaw, Mr. A. E. Shalter and Mr. Wallach.

For fruits:—Mr. S. A. David, Mr. E. A. David, Bishop of Lucknow, Mr. Justice Chamier and Mr. Porter.

For poultry:—Sir George Knox, Mr. Jahans, Mrs. Milner, Mrs. Gilbert, and Mrs. Cearns.

There were some splendid specimens in each class and judging was excellent.

ALLAHABAD HOCKEY FINAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 24.

The Final in the Eastern Command Native Army Hockey Tournament was played here this afternoon between the 48th Pioneers and 23rd Punjabis. The latter team was a strong one and won the King's Cup at Delhi and are holders of the Eastern Command Trophy. Captain Chamier, their centre half, rendered invaluable service to his team by keeping them to their places. For the Pioneers Leslie and Burdett did good work. Soon after play began the Punjabis put in two goals in quick succession. The Pioneers replied with a goal. During the second half both sides made repeated attempts to secure the net, but without success. Just before time was up the Punjabis managed to score leaving them winners of the Trophy again by three goals to one.

BENGAL TENNIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 24.

Singles Semi-Finals:—F. M. Warden who has held the Championship for many years was beaten by K. M. Singh, a Simla player.

C. F. Scrope beat A. W. Shallow, 6—0; 6—3.
K. M. Singh beat F. N. Warden 6—1; 6—2.
Doubles—First Round.—T. C. Fowle and L. R. Freeman beat S. A. Ahmed and H. A. Kini 6—3; 6—4.
C. Carrol and F. Binning beat M. J. Beny and E. W. S. Russell 6—1; 6—2.
J. S. Green and J. V. Francis beat C. R. Kelly and C. A. B. Mersurier 6—3; 6—1.
R. H. Macrae and R. A. Campbell beat E. Manning and C. W. A. Halliday 6-1; 6-2.
B. White and A. R. A. Cope beat W. C. Wordsworth and H. W. Newby 6—0; 6—2.
G. M. Coates and E. P. Jones beat A. C. Gupta and P. N. Sen 6—1; 6—1.
P. Wyles Rose and A. Weatherhead beat R. Clarke and C. P. Breacroft 6—

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, FEB. 24.

The disturbance of yesterday in North West India moved into the United Provinces and has given a precipitation in Kashmir and the hills of the Punjab and West of the United Provinces.

Chief amounts reported are :—Two feet of snow at Sonemarg ; three quarters of an inch of rain at Simla and Astor and half an inch at Chakrata.

Forecast : Local precipitation is probable in North-East India, along the hills of the United Provinces.

A high breeze prevailed here the whole of yesterday and clouds gathered. A thunderstorm raged during the last night with rain and sleet. Weather still continues bad.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 24th OF FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 24th February, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen but is still generally in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana,—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in excess in West Central India and round the Gulf of Cambay ; night temperature is in excess at Indore and on the Kathiawar and Gujarat Coasts.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in excess except in the south-eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in excess at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess at Ahmednagar and Bijapur.

General Remarks.—No precipitation has been reported. Skies have cleared in the extreme north. The area of low pressure has moved into the United Provinces.

Isolated dust or thunderstorms are possible in the United Provinces and the adjacent part of Rajputana.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) 24th February, was 29·924 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by 01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

"WHIST" AND THE WOMAN.

In an interesting little book called "How to Win Prizes at Whist Drives," the author, who wisely hides his identity under the nom de guerre "A Journalist," has some sharp things to say about the women who go to whist drives. He embodies these in a chapter, headed "A-Word to the Ladies," from which one gives a few amusing extracts :—"I have often wondered why some of the ladies I have met at whist drives should take the trouble to go there. It is certainly not because they are interested in the game or wish to play it well. One can safely venture to prophesy that a few of them never will be able to play. They may go there to meet a friend or because they have nowhere else to go, but they are not there, because they are interested in whist. Those who frequent whist driver, because they are interested in the game and wish to play it correctly and seriously should be protected from treatment of this character. On the other hand, it is perfectly true that ladies who play an admirable game often have to complain of the erratic play of their partners. The faults are by no means all on one side, but it must be admitted that there are more unsatisfactory players among the ladies than among the men. The latter are, as a rule, more keenly interested in anything that will improve their chances of winning prizes, and are more ready to risk losing one trick in order to strengthen their hand generally, and thus render it possible to reap a greater advantage in the end.

THE LADY WITH THREE ACES.

"Don't be in too much of a hurry to make tricks. Any one can lead aces and make tricks with them I remember one occasion when my partner had the first lead. She played three aces in succession, and then leant back in her chair with a self-satisfied air, as much as to say, 'There, I've made my share ; now it's your turn.' It so happened that I held the queens of those three suits, and two of the kings were on my right. Had she held back the aces and led small ones, or even trumps, we should have been able to score at least six or seven, instead of a beggarly four. Then, in that tone of voice that card-players know so well, she summed up the situation with, 'Well, I am surprised ; I had a good hand, but you had nothing to help me, with, partner.' The moral of this and many similar experiences is—Don't be in a hurry to play aces ; give your partner the chance to take tricks with smaller cards first. Another matter in which you can experiment from a statistical standpoint is in connection with various superstitions. Many people have unlucky suits, unlucky numbers, unlucky tables, unlucky partners, etc. If you are afflicted with any of these weaknesses, get them down into figures. Deal with one at a time. Make a note at the side of your card when your unlucky suit is trumps and work out the net result. After ten or twelve drives, the myth will have been exploded. And so with the other superstitions that tend to obsess you and derange your play. When you have quite cleared your mind of these little interferences, you will be able to concentrate your mind on the play, and the improved mental attitude may make all the difference in the world between failure and success."

RAILWAY RETURNS

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 10th February on 1,827·84 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Minera Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.....	2,03,000	3,34,000	7,000	5,44,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	111	183	4	298
For previous 5 weeks of half year	9,35,030	15,40,340	34,200	25,09,570
Total for 6 weeks	11,38,030	18,74,340	41,200	30,53,570
COMPARISON. Total for corresponding week for previous year	1,96,115	3,58,814	6,790	5,61,719
Per mile of Ry..	107	196	4	307
Total to corresponding date..	10,71,395	20,01,605	36,663	31,09,663

Decrease for the week .....Rs. 17,719
Do, to date .....Rs. 56,093

BY THE WAY.

OXFORD'S MILLENARY.

The arrangements, for the celebration in July, of the millenary of Oxford, are now taking a definite shape. There will be an exhibition of relics and memorials—for which a vast store of material in public and private ownership is available—a series of historical lectures, and probably a street procession and tableaux illustrating striking episodes in the city's long and eventful story. John Richard Green, who did much to revive interest in early Oxford history, says in one of his essays that the city "had already seen five centuries of borough life before a student appeared within its streets," and this period as well as the subsequent five hundred years—during the greater part of which city and University were at daggers drawn—is rich in material for pageantry. City and University, it may be added, are working amicably together to make the millenary celebrations a success.

DR. BRANDES'S SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY.

In mail week, the great Danish scholar, Dr. Georg Brandes celebrated his seventieth birthday, and a telegram was sent to him bearing the congratulations of British literature and art. The signatories include Mr. Thomas Hardy, Mr. Watts Dunton, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. Zangwill, Mr. Andrew Lang, Sir Sidney Lee, Mr. Edmund Gosse, Mr. Austin Dobson, Mr. William Archer, Professor Bowden, Professor Gilbert Murray, Professor Herford, Professor Gollanez, Dr. Stopford Brooke, Mr. Frederic Harrison, Sir Seymour Lucas, and Mr. Martin Harvey. Scotland, one learns from the "Glasgow Herald" also sents a separate message with a long list of academic signatures, among which are those of Lord Rosevery Lord Salvesen, Principal Sir Donald MacAlister, Principal Sir William Turner, Professor Smart, of Glasgow ; Professors Hume Brown, Baldwin Brown, Saintsbury, Seth, Harvey, Littlejohn, Schafer, Geddes, Alexis Thomson, Wallace, and Walker, of Edinburgh.

GIFTS OF THE SHORT MONTH.

Dickens was no small gift for the shortest month to the world, but he was by no means all. For February gave us Ainsworth, who was born February 4, 1805 ; Ruskin, February 8, 1819 ; Meredith and Darwin, February 12 ; Lamb, February 18, 1775 ; Voltaire, February 20, 1694 ; Newman, February 21, 1801 ; J. Russell Lowell, February 22, 1819 ; Pepys, February 23, 1632 ; W. K. Grimm, February 24, 1730 ; Samuel Lover, February 24, 1797 ; Hugo, February 26, 1802 ; Longfellow, February 27, 1807 ; Montaigne, February 28, 1533 ; and she who will be ever remembered as the "Angel in the House," Mrs. Coventry Patmore, who came as a Leap Year present, her birthday falling on February 29.

THE PLANETS IN FEBRUARY.

Mars and Saturn remain during February companion evening "stars" quite near the meridian about sunset, Saturn being to the right, on the western border of Taurus, and Mars some distance above the first-magnitude star Aldebaran, "the eye of the Bull." Saturn sets about midnight in the north-west followed by Mars in the small hours, both planets moving from the earth and diminishing in brightness In the east before sunset, Venus can still be seen, though not easy to locate at the end of the month. Mercury and Jupiter are also morning "stars," but while the former will easily elude naked-eye observers, the latter is coming into prominence, and, bettering its position as the month advances, towards the end will be a brilliant object in the eastern skies some hours before the sun comes above the horizon.

ABOUT THE SNOW.

This is a topic of universal interests to people at Home at the moment, and one notes in the recently published little books, "Our Weather," by Messrs. J. S. Fowler and William Marriott there is something said about it. A foot of snow, one is told, is roughly equal to an inch of rain, but snow is lighter when it first falls than after it has been on the ground some time. It is also lighter in the woods than in the open plain, and lighter in a gentle than in a strong wind. Naturally, also, the lower layers having to support the upper, become more dense. Snow, as well know, is a non-conductor of heat—a fact which the dwellers in Arctic regions utilise when they build houses of it. When the earth is coated with snow, it prevents frost from penetrating into the ground and injuring the plants.

AND RAIN.

There are in the same book some interesting statements about the rainfall in the British islands. Considerably more rain falls in the second half of the year than in the first, January to June contributing 10.37 inches, and July to December 13.95 inches. February and March are on the average the driest of the twelve, while October is the wettest. Those who take their holiday in July, are often aggrieved at the amount of rain that falls, yet July is on the average the second wettest month of the year. It is true, however, that the average rainfall for July—2.45 inches—is often made up of considerable amounts which fall in a short space of time in thunderstorms. It used to be considered that The Skye, in Cumberland, about a mile from Seathwaite, in Borrowdale, had the heaviest rainfall in the British islands, the average being 170 inches; but it has now been established that the Snowdon district has a much heavier rainfall. In 1908, a total rainfall of 237 inches was recorded by a gauge near the copper crushing mill on the Snowdon side of Llydaw.

THE WIND.

The prevailing wind in this country, the same authorities state, is from the south-west. The air then has passed over some part of the Atlantic Ocean, and in its passage has absorbed a large amount of moisture. On reaching our western shores it comes in contact with the more or less high ground of that part of the country. The air is then forced to ascend, and, in doing so is reduced in temperature; its capacity for holding moisture is consequently diminished to such an extent that rain falls. On descending on the leeward or eastern side, the air becomes warmer, and having parted with a considerable amount of its moisture it is much drier. This accounts for two facts—namely, the western side of our islands, get a great deal more rain than the eastern, and places of greater altitude get more rain than those at a lower level.

THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMP.

A French antiquary is trying to rob England of one of its glories by the announcement of a discovery that postage stamps were a French invention of the seventeenth century. He quotes the following notice, which was posted on the walls of Paris in 1653 : Persons who wish to send messages from one quarter of Paris to another may rest assured that their letters will be safely and speedily delivered if they are careful to affix to them tickets inscribed "carriage paid." Such tickets, it was added, might be procured at a charge of one sou each at the Law Courts or from the doorkeepers of Colleges and Brotherhoods. It was also possible, it appears, to prepay a reply by affixing two tickets instead of one.

ON EVIL DAYS.

Flora Macdonald's husband was taken prisoner, and confined in the gaol at Halifax. Much of her property was confiscated ; other things she sold to help effect her husband's freedom, even pawning the family plate. The women tell of her hours of bitterness—how she had to live on a little sandy tract of land, while her husband was in prison, and how she buried two children there. When her husband's captivity came to an end, they went back to Scotland, worse broken in purse and fortune than when they had embarked for the New World. Flora is said to have cried, "I have done muckle for both the House of Stuart and for the House of Hanover, and I have been little the gainer by either."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

LIGHTING THE PANAMA CANAL.

As the light of the rising sun extinguishes the paler gleam of the stars, so it has been ingeniously arranged that the warmth of its morning rays shall put out the lights of the lighthouses that fringe the Panama Canal. These are provided with copper cylinders which expand as they are warmed by the sun, and this expansion is made to close the valves which admit the acetylene gas by which they are fed. At night when the sun has set the cylinders contract again and opening the valves re-admit the gas which is lighted by small jets which have been left burning.

MAN AND THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

The recent finding of a human skeleton beneath the great Chalky Boulder Clay of Eastern England confirms the view generally held that man existed in this country during the Glacial Period. For this clay is a deposit left by the ice and the natural inference is that the individual thus buried lived before its formation. The conditions of the find however do not prove that man was preglacial as has been inferred by some. For the great Chalky Boulder Clay is separated by a series of sands and gravels from a lower series of Boulder Clays which were deposited in the earlier part of the Glacial Epoch. And no human remains have yet been found beneath the latter to show that man existed before the advent of the cold. All that can be legitimately inferred is that he lived in this country before the formation of the Chalky Boulder Clay which took place in the latter part of the great epoch of cold.

FOUR GLACIATIONS.

And according to many geologists there were several glaciations, separated by milder intervals. Professor Sollas in his "Ancient Hunters" adopts Professor Penck's view that there were four periods of cold, each followed by a temperate interval. It may thus have been in one of these latter—the latest of them—that man first appeared in Britain. The evidence for the existence of such warm periods is the occurrence of sands and gravels intercalated in the glacical clays. These are thought to be due to the action of running water, and thus to indicate a melting of the ice, and an amelioration of the Arctic conditions. It is to be remembered, however, that such intercalated sands and gravels could perfectly well be formed, while the country was still covered with ice.

IS THE COVERING CLAY IN SITU ?

A further caution is perhaps necessary. If the Chalky Boulder Clay is actually in situ, just where it was left by the ice, then the man represented by the skeleton must have lived before the last glaciation. But it was possible that a mass of this clay may have moved long subsequently and buried human remains of a much later age. Only very careful examination of the exact spot, where the skeleton was found by geological experts can definitely settle this point.

HOW LONG AGO ?

But supposing we assign the date of this early man to the last glaciation, or the latter part of the glacial period, what is his actual antiquity in years ? Geologists have, as a rule, in time past been chary of measuring their periods of past time in anything so definite as years. Of late, however, several interesting attempts have been made to estimate the distance of the glacial epoch. There is reason to believe that the gorge below the Falls of Niagara has been excavated since the close of the Ice Age, and early measurements of its present rate of erosion gave some 8,000 years as the time required. Later and more accurate measurements by Professor Spencer resulted in an estimate of 39,000 years as the time which has elapsed since the close of the glacial period. Professor de Geer, by counting the annual layers in certain glacial clays estimated the time as 17,000 years. Approaching the subject from the point of view of the astronomical theory of glaciation, the figures come out some 80,000 years. Thus if we take the age of the skeleton to be really anterior to the Chalky Boulder Clay, its age may be anything from 10,000 to 100,000 years.

TEACHING A SPARROW TO SING.

Some interesting experiments recently carried out in America, recall those of Daines Barrington many years ago in this country. Barrington reared young linnets under various other species, and found that in each case they learned to sing the songs of their foster parents. When placed afterwards in company with their own kind singing their proper songs, they retained the notes learned in their youth. Dr. Conradi, of Clark University, has experimented on similar lines with the English sparrow. One was taken when a day old and entrusted to a canary foster parent. Isolated from its kind, it was placed among a number of singing canaries. It began with the characteristic sparrow chirp, but by degrees it learned the canary song. Another sparrow taken when two weeks old also learned the canary's song, but less perfectly. In his further experiments Dr. Conradi's results differed somewhat from those of Barrington. For when his sparrows were afterwards kept with adults of their own kind, they gradually lost their canary song, and relapsed into the unmusical sparrow chirp. Such experiments indicate that young birds learn to sing by direct imitation of their parents.

NILE SUDD AS FUEL.

One of the most curious phenomena of the Nile is the dense floating masses of vegetation known as sudd. In certain parts of the river it accumulates in blocks so dense and elastic that steamers cannot force their way through it, and dense enough to support cattle. To effect a passage for a vessel, the sudd must be cut up, and floated down the river. Sir Samuel Baker, in 1870, had to cut through 50 miles of sudd on his way to Gondokoro. It has now been found that the sudd can be converted into a useful fuel, and a concession has been granted for working it on the first 93 miles of the Bahr el Jebel.

SECRETS OF THE EARTH.

What appears to be an antiquarian discovery of some little importance has been made on the estate of Thornton Bonnybridge, England, belonging to Mr. John R. Ure. While workmen were, last week, removing an old oak tree, which had been blown over in a recent storm, they discovered at the roots of the tree two circular-shaped stones, one concave on the one side and the other convex on the one side, and each having a round hole in the centre. Local antiquaries who have seen them describe them as corn grinders. The stones are in a splendid state of preservation, and judging from the age of the oak tree at whose roots they were found they must be some centuries old at least.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, V. D. COMMANDING.

Mahaluxmi Battery, 26th February.

87. Duties—Orderly Officers—To-morrow Lieut. M. H. Sowerby. Next for duty—Lieut. H. G. Allum.
Orderly Sergt. To-morrow—Sergt. T. W. Venn. Next for Duty.—Sergt. J. Clarke.

88. Examination.—The following are the results of the Examinations held at Mahaluxmi Battery on 22nd instant :—

D. R. F. Examination :—1st Gunner R. S. Jackson, 2nd Corpl. A. Gibey and Gunner C. F. Davidson, 4th Gunner J. Watson.

Gun Layers Examination :—1st Bombr A. G. Green, 2nd A. Bombr. J. W. Hayward, 3rd Corpl. W. G. Niven, 4th Bombr. W. Mitchell.

89. Parades.—7-30 a. m. No. 2 Company 6 Inch B. L. C. Gun Drill and Fire Discipline. The Loading Machine is at the disposal of The O. Commanding No. 2 Company, No. 1 Company Squad drill or 10 Inch Gun Drill.

90. Wheel Cup and Hamilton Shield Compt : 5-30 p. m :—These Competitions will be held to-morrow 24th instant. The conditions for all competitions are laid down in the programme of competitions for the B. V. A. 1911-12.

91. Annual Inspection—The G O C Bombay Brigade will make his Annual Inspection of the Corps on conclusion of the 6 Inch Service Company Practice on Sunday 25th February. All Members and Reservists must attend this parade or obtain leave from the Officer Commanding to be absent.

R. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

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HIGH COURT—FEBRUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Dinshaw D. Davar.)
For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

221-11—Mirza M and M—Khan Saheb Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz vs. Mohamed Hoosein Haji Moosa Cap and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1173-10—Jam R. and D. Mulji Haridas vs. Motabhoy Mulla Essabhoy. Payne and Co.

238-03—Malvi H. M. and R. Jaydayal Lachmi narayen vs. Abji Umersey. Ard H. D. and Co..

760-05—Craigie B. and C. Vallabhdas Murlidhur vs. Raghunath Mahadev Tilak and others. Chit M. and K.

1065-11—Little and Co. Manibai widow vs. Lalji Dayal Bhai K. and G.

1101-10—P. S. Batliwala Jairam Doongersey. vs Diwabai widow. Tayabjee D. and Co.

345-10—Jam R. and D. Sakarbai widow vs. Sakarchand Kesowji and others, Kanji and S., Mulji and K. and K. J. Dubash.

681-09—Payne and Co. Nawab Behram Jung vs Haji Sultanali Shahtry, Mah J. and M.

631-10—Mirza M. and M. Mahomed Ibrahim bin Kamrudin, Mukri vs. Shahabudin bin Haji Sharfaddin Ghattay, Captain and V.

231-08—Edg G. W. and Co. Sobhagchand Vassanji vs. Dada Aboo and another, Cap. and V.

371-06—Malvi H. M. and R. Messrs. Shivpartab Shrinivas vs Virupakshappa and another Dik D and S.

316-09—Daph F and D. The Jain Mig. Co. and another vs Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Smetham B. and Co.

943-10—Edg. G. W. and Co. Ravatmal Narandas vs Sobhagmal Dhudha Kanjee and S.

100-10—Little and Co. Chunilal Hasilal and Co, vs J. T. Kataka and another, Payne and Co.

242-11—Tyabji D. and Co. Abdul Tyabshaik Abdul Hoosein vs Sardarmall Jeetmull Malvi H M. and R.

826, 25766-10—Jam. R and D Sadhooram Tansukhrai M Hurakchand Balchand Payne and Co.

677-11—Sham M and H Mariambai widow vs M N Warliwala—Mulji and K.

110-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Naradbhai Manoherdas vs. Shah Valabhji Bhica and others Mulla and M.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Cause.

726-11—Payne and Co, The B'Bay Cotton Mg. Co. Ltd. vs. Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal Bhai K. and G. Bick M. and R. and Payne and Co.—Part heard.

Short Cause.

424-12—Kanga and S. The Bhiwani Spg. Mills Co. Ltd. vs Shivnarayen Rupchand Chiparia—Bhai K. and G.

Long Causes.

1146-10—Ard H. D. and Co. Husan Miya Kamroodin vs Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Payne and Co.

1026-10—S. A. Tyabji. Narabadabai vs. Ahmed Sulleman and another Payne and Co.

725-11—Payne and Co. Canji Cursandas. vs The Colaba Press Co. Ltd. Nadir and D.

458-11—Mulji and K. Nanalal Parbhuram vs. Nagindas R. Shroff. Payne and Co.

757-11—Motichand and D. Lallubhai Harilal vs. R. K. Kavarana Patell and Co.

564-11—Dapthary F and D Messrs Raval and Co. vs. Rustomji Dunjibhoy Sethna Motichand and D

790-09—Payne and Co. Mahomed Iatoo Khan vs. Nasserwanji Rustomji Mistry Wadia G and Co,

741-10—Jehangir G and B Manishanker Vajishanker Desai vs. Messrs Laxmidas Bhimji.

24-11—Madh K and Co. Gungabai widow vs. Haridas Ranchordas Edg G W and Co.

26-10—Malvi H and R Tribhowandas Narotumdas Malvi and others vs. Ramkumar Kissonram Mulla and M.

942-10—Tyabji D and Co. Meghraj Gangaram vs. Ambalal Ramnarayen Malvi H M and R.

586-11—Mat J and M The Barsi Cotton Spinning Factory Co. Ltd vs. Shambhu Appa Malkarjuna Appa D J Mantri.

974-10 Cap and V Damji Hirji and Co. vs. Raimal Hirji and others Wadia G and Co.

455-10 Malvi H M and R. Messrs Pokurmal Matsadilal vs. Rehmal Pretumdas Bagh B and N

919-09 Mirza M and M Moosa Ismail and others vs. Janbai Alias Noorbai Wadia G and Co.

217-11 K J Dubash Goolam Hooseinally vs. R D Sethna Tyabji D and Co.

651-11 Madh K and Co. Babuji daughter of Jawnabai alias Premcorbai vs. Narubai alias Maneckbai widow Unwalla and P.

516-11 Crawford B and Co. The Gum Tragacol Supply Co. Ltd. vs. R Chimanlal and Co. Sham M and H.

752-08 Cap and V Esmail Noor Mahomed Cassum Mika vs. Dayabai Tapidas Chit M and K.

161-4418-08 In person Parbhudas Dayal and Co. vs. Lukhmidas Little and Co.

562-11—Daph F. and D. Ratanchand Khimchand vs Chandrabhagabai, widow and others—Ard H. D. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)
For Consent Decree.

699-11—Mulla and M. Abdulla Hashmudin Shirgai vs. Sharfoodin Amirudin Shirgai and others—Mulla and M F P Paori, and Malvi H. M. and R.

909-11—Tyabji D and Co. Jaishanker Premji and others vs. Kanji Lalji—Madh K. and C.

[Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

730-10—Sme B. and Co. J. N. Bhiladwala vs The B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co. Crawford B. & Co.

918-11—Little and Co. Haji Syed Mahomed Kazarani vs. M. P. Talati Shroff D. and D.

506-08—Hiralal and Co. Hakim Muzder Karim Asari vs. Vasanji Tricumji. Mat J. and M.

733-05—Craigie B. and C. Shanker Anandrao Wagh and others. vs. Bhawanishanker Sadashiv Wagh. Mat H. M. and R.

157-11—Unwalla and P. Himatmal Canji and Co. vs Ranchordas Shroff, Jehangir and S.

889-07—Jam R and D. Juggonsthdas Daviprasad vs. Tullockchand Kissonlal and others.

728-01—Tyabji D. and Co. Wasbji Bechar an another vs. Jaffer Somia Parpia Capt. & V.

697-11—Mulla and M. Chand Ebrahim vs. Fatmabai Mulla and M.

579-11—Capt. and V. Balaram Pandurang Vagul vs Shamrao Narayen Vagle In Person.

717-11—Payne and Co. Nandramdas Mathurdas vs R. D. Sethna and others Jam R. and D.

661-11—Wadia G. and Co. Bai Rabiabai vs Haji Ismail Haji Mahmed Ard H. D. and Co.

1012-11—Bagh B. add N. Chandulal Dulsukhrai vs. S. E. Dewsck, Craw B and Co.

296-02—Payne and Co. Purshottam Vallubhdas vs Manockbai widow and others Little and Co.

25-06—In Person—Surupchand Shrichand vs. Hajarinath Keshrichand, Payne and Co.

107-00—Tyabji D. and Co. Tulsidas Jairam and another. vs. Vallabhdas Shivji and others. Bhai K. and G.

574-07—Payne and Co. Haji Goolam Mahomed Azam vs. Mahomed Haji Essak Elias—Little and Co.

559-11—S. A. Tyabji—Shanker Bapoo Donke vs. Sahaji Saolyaram Meher Patel and another —Edg. G. W. and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.)
For Consent Decree.

723-11—Manecklal and T. Amanbai widow and others vs. Hooseinally Goolam Hoosain Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1160-11—Bick M. and R. N. J. Gamadia vs. R. Valley Mahomed, Payne and Co.

959-09—Bick M. and R. N. G. Gamadia vs. Thakurdas and Co., Payne and Co. Part heard.

328-09—Jam R and D Alimahomed Abdul Hoosein vs. Sakinaboo and others—Geh G. and B. and Moti and D.

883-05—Nanu H. and Co. Nemtoola Ebrahim Noorooddin vs. Abdool Khyum Ebrahim Noorudin and others Per R. K. and C. J. Payne Co. and Little and Co.

861-10—Daphtary F and D The Advocate-General of Bombay vs. Nemchand Sobhagchand M. B. Chothia.

633-11—Manecklal and T. Hazrabai widow vs. Abdul Rehman Shaikh Mahomed and others Chitnis M. and K. and Manecklal and J.

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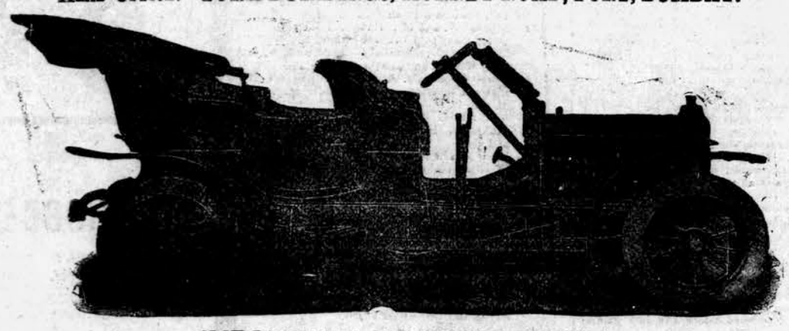

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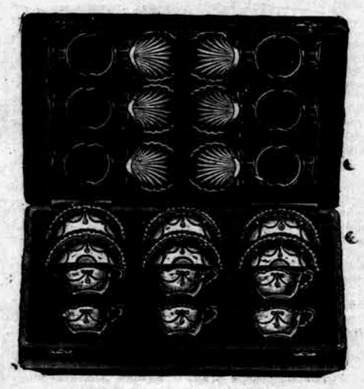

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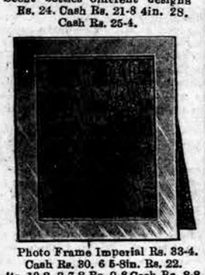

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